NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION OF 38CH932, YOUGHAL PLANTATION, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 385

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Chicora Research Contribution 385

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ABSTRACT

This document provides the results of a testing program at 38CH932 designed to assess the site's eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The site was initially recorded in 1987 and at that time was identified as potentially eligible. Investigations of the site included only a very cursory historical overview -- no detailed title search or historical evaluation was conducted -- and surface collections – no subsurface testing was performed. In spite of these limitations, the researchers thought the site could probably combine documentary and oral history with archaeological research to provide a plantation synthesis.

This current work incorporated a detailed historical review, preliminary oral history research, cartographic and aerial photograph research, shovel testing, and the excavation of formal test units to assess the site's potential to contribute to significant research topics.

The work found that while most researchers attribute the tract's early ownership to the Barksdale family, it will be difficult to trace the plantation's eighteenth century historical roots. By the early nineteenth century the property was in the hands of Dr. Anthony Vanderhorst Toomer, who held the tract until 1853. In 1856 it was acquired by an Edisto planter, Edward N. Fuller, who held the 876 acre plantation for less than a year and a half before selling it for twice the purchase price. We believe it was under Fuller's ownership when the Youghal house was built on the property and there was extensive renovation or development of the parcel. The property passed through a variety of hands prior to its acquisition by the Auld family in 1905. Oral history provided exceptional information on the structures present on the property as well as the activities during the twentieth century. Cartographic research and examination of aerial photographs supplements the documentary and oral research to provide an exceptionally clear view of plantation activities from 1875 through the mid-twentieth century.

While the Youghal house (previously surveyed and assigned the number 175-0015) burned in 1992, these investigations were able, through examination of photographic evidence and the collection of oral history, to provide significant details concerning construction and form.

Archaeological investigations include shovel testing the property at 50 foot intervals, as well as the excavation of eight 3-foot test units. This work reveals that the site consists of perhaps two discrete clusters – one representing the main settlement (inclusive of the main house and a series of probable slave structures immediately to the east) and another slave settlement further to the east. These remains are spread over an area measuring about 1300 by 600 feet, or about 18 acres. The work also reveals a mean ceramic date for the entire site of 1816. This documents the presence of considerable activity on the site prior to Toomer's ownership. It also suggests that activities in the late antebellum made relatively little contribution to the artifact assemblage.

The site is found to exhibit a wide range of data sets, including historic documents, a rich oral history, photographic resources, and archaeological collections including a wide range of artifacts and the presence of features. The integrity of the site appears high; while most of the site has been plowed, the plow zone is shallow and exhibits no indications of deep plowing or subsoiling. Features are preserved

and profiles are clear. There has been no widespread intensive disturbances, such as construction or bulldozing.

There are a variety of research questions posed by this study that are appropriate and which are suitable for study. Consequently we recommend the site as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

We recommend that research activities – including archaeological data recovery – be focused on four plantation areas: the ice house east of the main house ruins, the main house yard area to the west, the slave settlement near the main house, and the slave settlement found 600 to 1,000 feet east of the main house. We exclude the main house from additional research since it appears to have been heavily affected by fire, the salvaging of bricks, and its subsequent demolition. We also exclude a range of other outbuildings from consideration since they appear unlikely to be able to address significant research questions.

In contrast, the ice house is a building form rarely documented on area plantations (we have found only four other examples in Charleston County) and research there should explore not only form and function, but also its date of construction.

The seemingly large concentration of debris in the side yard of the main house (evidenced by shell, brick, and artifact densities) may represent a previously undocumented structure, perhaps a kitchen. Additional investigation should seek to determine the function of this area.

The nearby slave settlement may include house servants and a twentieth century photograph suggests these structures may have been built in the "Edisto style." Research in this area should seek to expand the data sets and allow a more thorough study.

The slave settlement to the far east appears to consist of field hands and to perhaps be of a fairly ephemeral architectural style. Additional investigations are recommended to expand our information concerning the form and function of this settlement, as well as provide collections for comparative purposes.

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INTRODUCTION

Background

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Ben Harrison of The Sintra Corporation/Hamlin Plantation, LLC of Charleston, South Carolina. In 1987 Brockington and Associates (Brockington et al. 1987) had been retained to conduct an archaeological survey of a 1,000 acre development known then as the Charleston National Golf Course tract. This parcel, situated in Charleston County just north of Mount Pleasant, is in an area historically known as Christ Church Parish (Figure 1). In addition to a golf course the tract was being prepared for the development of a number of single family home site. The anticipated development, much of which has already been completed, has the potential to damage archaeological sites through clearing, grubbing, road construction, utility construction, construction of houses, and installation of amenities.

The original archaeological survey identified or revisited 27 archaeological sites. Two had already been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Of the remaining 25, four were found eligible, four were identified as potentially eligible, and 17 were recommended

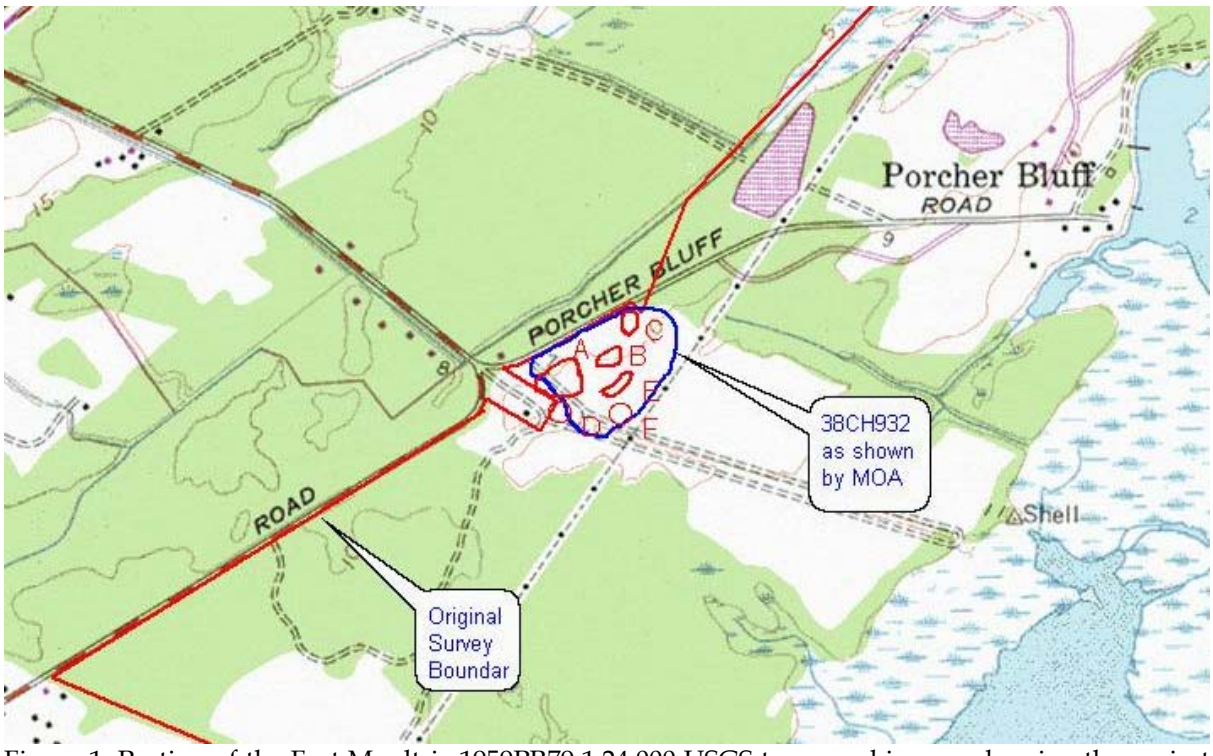

Figure 1. Portion of the Fort Moultrie 1959PR79 1:24,000 USGS topographic map showing the project area. Original site loci identified as A-F. Scale is 1 inch to 2,000 feet.

as not eligible. These findings were concurred with by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and, in October 2001, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was signed by the involved parties.

During the initial survey a 3-acre out parcel consisting of the Auld house was excluded from the investigations. That tract was acquired by Hamlin Plantation in 1998, but no survey was conducted until this current study. Perhaps the most notable change since the original 1987 study is the loss of the Auld house to fire in 1991.

One of the potentially eligible sites was 38CH932 – a large scatter of eighteenth and nineteenth century plantation remains on the north edge of the tract. This MOA left the site as potentially eligible and required that additional investigations to determine eligibility would be necessary should the site not be green spaced. Now, a year and a half later, Hamlin Plantation is in the process of expanding their existing single family development onto the archaeological site and it has become necessary to determine the eligibility of 38CH932.

In April 2003 Hamlin Plantation, LLC retained Chicora Foundation to conduct a National Register assessment of 38CH932. Our work on the site was based on the level of investigations conducted in 1987. At that time no shovel testing or sub-surface investigations were conducted; hence, our work involved the excavation of both close interval shovel tests and the placement of several more formal test units. The original investigations provided only a very basic historic overview for a tract encompassing several historic parcels; as a result, our work involved more detailed historic research. And finally, the original study provided only broad research issues; this current study attempts to focus research, looking at topics of concern today.

Before the work could be conducted the site area required extensive bush hogging in an effort to reduce the vegetation and make the site area more workable. These clearing operations, carefully conducted under Chicora's oversight, took several days, running concurrently with the archaeological investigations between June 3 and June 12, 2003. The field crew consisted of Dr. Michael Trinkley, Ms. Nicole Southerland, and Mr. Tom Covington. A total of 168 person hours were devoted to the study in the field, with an additional 40 person hours devoted to processing the collections and conducting the necessary analysis. At the completion of the work an updated archaeological site form was submitted to the S. C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Goals

The primary goal of this study was to determine the eligibility of 38CH932 for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. As will be discussed in more detail in a later section, this site was of particular importance since it appeared to be the location of a significant eighteenth and nineteenth century plantation settlement, Youghal. An early postbellum map (showing the area much as it must have looked in the late antebellum) shows a main house and two groups of five structures each – one group of which is almost certainly a remnant slave row. When this map is compared to the very limited data available from the initial survey it appears that there is a strong correlation – suggesting that the archaeological study identified the modest slave settlement.

In spite of this seemingly good correlation, the original survey failed to provide any subsurface investigations, so it is impossible to document the site's condition or integrity. We know that early twentieth century cultivation in the site area was intensive, the tight clustering of the artifacts reported from the original survey and the correlation of these clusters with the historic map suggested that cultivation in this area may have been less dramatic than we thought. Nevertheless, we lacked data.

Investigations at other Christ Church slave settlements (see, for example, Trinkley and Hacker 1996) have revealed that architectural remains are limited. In spite of this, the presence of refuse features, sheet midden, and artifact clusters, have provided the ability to make substantive contributions concerning the lifeways of African Americans in a modest plantation setting. The site, even without wall trenches or evidence of piers, was thought to offer an opportunity to explore the lives and conditions of slavery typical of modest planters – and far more typical of the conditions under which the vast majority of bondsmen found themselves in this period.

As the historical research progressed additional research topics became clear. The plantation, for example, was owned by an individual who did not live there – but rather spent his time between a far larger plantation in the winter and a summer retreat in Charleston. Youghal, as a result, was a modest working plantation – lacking in the refinements that typified plantations where the owner was a regular resident. This would result in a slave settlement even more representative of how must African Americans lived during the antebellum.

The historical research also revealed that the antebellum slave population was around 17 – the average holding in Christ Church Parish was 21.5, meaning that this plantation came very close to being an "average" small settlement. Figuring about four per structure, the map showing five slave houses seems just about perfect.

The initial survey identified six different loci – although some were represented by only a very few artifacts and none were supported by subsurface data. What do these different site areas represent? If some represent outbuildings they are of exceptional interest since our knowledge of plantation structures is largely limited to main houses and slave quarters.

We also recognized that we would need to explore the main house area. Reputed to have been constructed between 1850 and 1860, this main house is no longer standing. What can the archaeological remains tell us about the pre-twentieth century occupation? Who built it and why? As the field investigations progressed, we found the ruins of what has been identified by a family member of the last occupants of the property as an "ice house." We believe this may represent a small dairy, instead. Regardless, as mentioned earlier, we have almost no information on plantation out buildings and the examination of this structure may be of critical importance.

While there are numerous possible research questions, all revolve to some degree or another on the integrity of the site, or its ability to address these questions.

To address these questions we would have liked to have used very close interval shovel tests – perhaps 20-foot intervals – in order to identify individual structure areas. We made the difficult choice, however, not to do this.

The original survey provided no shovel testing or other subsurface investigations – the site was examined, loci were identified, and a recommendation of potentially eligible was made entirely on the presence of surface materials found in the horse and cattle pastures. The sketch map showing these site concentrations was based on conditions that had changed dramatically in the succeeding 16 years – so we were uncertain even where the different site areas were located. As a result, we felt that what was needed was basic level investigation – shovel tests at 100-foot intervals, filled in at 50-foot intervals, to provide base level knowledge of the site. We intended to supplement that with the excavation of several 3-foot units in the hope of acquiring larger collections for dating and perhaps to even document features. At the least, however, these units would provide meaningful data on the depth of the plowzone and the potential for feature preservation.

We also realized that additional historic research was critical to our understanding of the site and creation of meaningful research questions. This need to include historical research also reduced the level of field investigations we felt were reasonable.

Once this additional data was in hand, we believed that it would be possible to evaluate the significance of the site.

Curation

The field notes and artifacts from Chicora's testing at 38CH932 have been curated at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). The artifacts have been cleaned and have been cataloged following that institution's provenience system. All original records and duplicate records were provided to the curatorial facility on pH neutral, alkaline buffered paper. The only film taken during these investigations was color print. Since that processing is not archivally stable, these materials are retained by Chicora Foundation.

EXTANT ENVIRONMENT

Physiography

Charleston County is located in the lower Atlantic Coastal Plain of South Carolina and is bounded to the east by the Atlantic Ocean and a series of marsh, barrier, and sea islands (Mathews et al. 1980:133). Elevations in the County range from sea level to about 70 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The mainland topography, which consists of subtle ridge and bay undulations, is characteristic of beach ridge plains.

Seven major drainages are found in Charleston County. Four of these, the Wando, Ashley, Stono, and North Edisto, are dominated by tidal flows and are saline. The Wando forms a portion of the County's the interior boundary northeast of Charleston, while the Ashley flows west of the peninsular city of Charleston. The three with significant freshwater flow are the Santee, which forms the northern boundary of the County; the South Edisto, which forms the southern boundary; and the Cooper, which bisects the County.

Because of the low topography, many broad, low gradient interior drains are present as either extensions of the tidal rivers or as flooded bays and swales. Extensions include Hobcaw, Rathall, Foster, Horlbeck, Boone Hall, Wagner, Toomer, and Allston creeks that flow west, north, or northeast into the Wando. Flooded bays and swales are equally common in the project area, typically being shown on historic plats as "galls" or "swamps." While these areas often exhibit productive soil, they must be drained and the drains kept open — both were laborious and unhealthy tasks assigned to African American slaves.

The project area is situated just 10.5 miles from Charleston in what historically was known as Christ Church Parish. It is protected from the Atlantic Ocean by Dewees Island, the Isle of Palms, as well as a host of small marsh islands and large bays. Behind this marsh fringe, and somewhat to the south of the project area, is what historically has been called the "Sea Shore" — an area of mud and sand beaches which gradually rise to relatively poorly drained interior "high lands."

Elevations in the project area range from about 5 to 12 feet AMSL, with most of the property falling at or below 10 feet AMSL. There is a gradual slope toward the marsh on the southern edge of the property, while elsewhere the tract is nearly flat with numerous wetlands and low, swampy areas. Early twentieth century aerial photographs from when the project area was cultivated show a network of drainage ditches. Many of these are almost certainly in origin and provide evidence of efforts to drain and make productive the otherwise low, unhealthy "sea shore" lands.

Flooding, however, was not limited to ground and rainwater on the interior portions of the plantation. Coastal flooding was also a serious concern. Along much of the Christ Church “Sea Shore” (or marsh frontage) a dike is found along the marsh front. This dates from at least the late eighteenth century, based on its presence on early plats, and was almost certainly designed to protect the fields and buildings from excessively high tides and the occasional northeastern storm.

Geology and Soils

Coastal Plain geological formations are unconsolidated sedimentary deposits of very

recent age, primarily Pleistocene and Holocene. They are found lying unconformably on more ancient crystalline rocks that are rarely exposed by nature (Cooke 1936; Miller 1971:74).

The soils formed from these Holocene and Pleistocene soils were typically deposited in various stages of coastal submergence. Soil formation is affected by the parent material (primarily sands and clays), the temperate climate (discussed later), the various soil organisms, the flat topography of the area, and time.

Mainland soils are primarily Pleistocene in age and tend to have more distinct horizons and greater diversity than the younger soils found on the sea and barrier islands. Sandy to loamy soils predominate in the level to gently sloping mainland areas. The adjacent tidal marsh soils are Holocene in age and consist of fine sands, clay, and organic matter deposited over older Pleistocene sands. These soils are frequently covered by up to 2 feet of saltwater during high tides. Historically marsh soils have been used as compost or fertilizer for a variety of crops, including cotton (Hammond 1884:510) and Allston mentions that the sandy soil of the coastal region, "bears well the admixture of salt and marsh mud with the compost" (Allston 1854:13).

As the colony was being settled and promoted, the soils were described simply. John Norris told his readers in 1712:

> the Soil is generally Sandy, but of differing Colours, under which, Two or Three Foot Deep, is Clay of which good Bricks are made (Greene 1989:89).

In the last quarter of the eighteenth century, William DeBrahm's *Report* provides little more information, stating only that, "the Land near the Sea Coast is in general of a very sandy Soil" and noting that this soil "along the Coast has as yet not been able to invite the industrious to reap Benefit of its Capacity" (DeVorsey 1971:72).

By the nineteenth century, Robert Mills in his *Statistics of South Carolina* provides slightly more information concerning the current understanding of the soils:

> Lands here [in Charleston District] may be viewed under six divisions in respect to quality; 1st, Tide swamp; 2d, Inland swamp; 3d, High river swamp (or low ground, commonly called second low grounds); 4th, Salt Marsh; 5th, Oak and hickory high lands; and 6th, Pine barren. The tide and inland swamps are peculiarly adapted to the culture of rice and hemp; they are very valuable, and will frequently sell for $100 an acre; in some instances for more. The high river swamps are well calculated for raising hemp, indigo, corn, and cotton; and where secured from freshets, are equally valuable with the tide lands. The oak and hickory highlands are well suited for corn and provisions, also for indigo and cotton. The value of these may be stated at from ten to twenty dollars per acre. The pine barrens are not worth more than one dollar an acre (Mills 1972:442-443 [1826]).

Even the detail of this account, however, fails to provide a very clear picture of the soils in Christ Church where the sands were low and commonly interspersed with galls or small inland swamps. Here the property, even the supposedly good hickory and oak lands, was poorly drained.

A number of period accounts discuss the importance of soil drainage. Seabrook, for example, explained in 1848:

> subsoil so close as to be impervious to water; so that the excess of the rains of winter cannot sink. Nor can it flow off, because of the level surface . . . . The land thereby is kept thoroughly water-soaked until late in the spring. The long continued wetness is favorable only to growth of coarse and sour grasses and broom sedge . . . acid and antiseptic qualities of the soil . . . sponge-like power to absorb and retain water . . . is barren, (for useful crops) from two causes — excessive wetness and great acidity. The remedies required are also two; and neither alone will be of the least useful effect, with the other also. Draining must remove the wetness — calcareous manures the acidity (Seabrook 1848:37).

A somewhat similar account was still be provided by Hammond in the postbellum:

> drainage . . . has of necessity always been practiced to some extent. The remarkably high beds on which cotton is planted here, being from 18 inches to 2 feet high, subserve this purpose. The best planters have long had open drains through their fields. These were generally made by running two furrows with a plow and afterward hauling out the loose dirt with a hoe, thus leaving an open ditch, if it be so termed, a foot or more in depth (Hammond 1884:509).

The number of drainages still found on the Youghal tract in the late twentieth century offers mute testimony to the problems planters encountered on these soils and their efforts to make the land productive. These problems have also been briefly mentioned by Hilliard, who comments that soils in the region were, "seldom well enough drained for most crops" (Hilliard 1984:11).

If the soils from the immediate vicinity of the study area are examined (see Figure 2), only four series are encountered: Rutlege, Scranton, Chipley, and Lakeland. Of these, only the Lakeland soils are well drained (excessively drained from a soil science perspective), with a seasonal high water table at least 5 feet below the surface. These soils have an A horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sand about 0.8 foot in depth over a C horizon of dark yellowish (10YR6/6) sand (Miller 1971:17). The Lakeland soils are limited to a small knoll or island surrounding the location of the Auld house.

The Chipley soils range from moderately well drained to somewhat poorly drained. They are sandy throughout, having a very dark gray (10YR3/1) loamy fine sand surface layer about 0.5 foot in depth overlying a yellowish-brown (10YR5/4) loamy fine sand which gets lighter with depth. The inherent fertility of these soils is low and permeability may be impeded by the water table that may range from 2 to 5 feet below the surface (Miller 1971:10-11, 54).

The Rutlege soils are found in nearly level to depressional areas. They are poorly drained to very poorly drained and the seasonal high water table is frequently within a foot of the surface. The typical profile reveals a black (10YR2/1) to very dark brown (10YR2/2) loamy fine sand to about 1.8 feet, providing clear evidence of chemical reduction. Surface runoff is very slow and water is frequently ponded on these soils (Miller 1971:24, 56). Historically they were associated with the galls or sloughs that ran through the tract and were perhaps used for the cultivation of interior swamp rice.

The Scranton soils are deep, somewhat poorly drained soils that are useful for cultivation only if drained. Like the Rutlege soils the water table may be within a foot of the

surface, although they are not as prone to flooding and poor drainage is most notable during heavy rains. Regardless, the inherent fertility is low. Where cultivated there is an Ap horizon of black (10YR2/1) loamy fine sand up to 0.8 foot in depth overlying a C horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy fine sandy – again providing evidence of chemical reduction (Miller 1971:26).

Taken together, the current information and the historical documentation reveal low, poorly drained soils with only limited agricultural productivity. The impact of this on the agriculture and wealth of the Youghal owners are an issue worthy of additional discussion.

Climate

The weather was all important in Colonial society, affecting the crops that in turn affected trade and wealth. Just as importantly, the Carolina climate affected, usually for the worse, the planter's health. Greene notes that::

> the prospects of obtaining wealth with ease . . . meant little in a menacing environment, and both Nairne and Norris took pains to minimize the unpleasant and dangerous features that already had combined to give South Carolina an ambiguous reputation. They had to admit that throughout the summer temperatures were "indeed troublesome to Strangers." But they contended that settlers had quickly found satisfactory remedies in the form of "open airy Rooms, Arbours and Summer-houses" constructed in shady groves and frequent cool baths and insisted the discomfitures of the summers were more than offset by the agreeableness of the rest of the seasons. [They also suggested] that ill-heath was largely limited to newcomers before they were seasoned to the climate, to people who insisted in living in low marshy ground, and to those who were excessive and careless in their eating, drinking, and personal habits. "If temperate," they asserted, those who lived on "dry healthy Land," were "generally very healthful" (Greene 1989:16).

While making for good public relations, the reality was far different. Roy Merrens and George Terry (1989) found that in Christ Church Parish, 86% of all those whose births and deaths are recorded in the parish register, died before the age of twenty. Equally frightening statistics have been compiled by John Duffy (1952), who found that the average European could expect to live to the age of about 30 in South Carolina during the first quarter of the eighteenth century. Yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, malaria, dysentery all were at home in Carolina. Using the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (SPG) records, Duffy found that from 1700 to 1750, 38% of the missionaries either died or were compelled to resign because of serious illness within the first five years of their arrival. Within 10 years of their arrival, 52% had died or resigned because of their health. After 15 years in the colony, the combined death toll and resignations from sickness reached 68% — two out of every three missionaries.

African Americans fared no better. Frank Klingberg (1941:154), using SPG records found that in a single four month period over 400 slaves died of "distemper." William Dusinberre, exploring rice plantations along the Carolina coast, entitled one of his chapters "The Charnel House" — a reference to the extraordinary morbidity of African Americans on rice plantations. He reports that on some plantations the child mortality rate (to age

sixteen) was a horrific 90% (Dusinberre 1996:51), while the probable average for rice plantations was around 60% (Dusinberre 1996:239). Cotton plantations – that were probably most numerous in Christ Church -- were healthier, but even there fully a third of all slave children did not live to see their sixteenth birthday.

Beginning in the last third of the eighteenth century the life expectancy began to increase. Merrens and Terry suggest that this was the result of the occupants beginning to understand the cause of malaria:

> During the middle of the eighteenth century South Carolinian's perception of the wholesome environment of the lowcountry swamps began to change. People no longer preferred these areas on the score of health as a place of summer residence. Instead, residents began to view the lowcountry as fostering both mosquitoes and death (Merrens and Terry 1989:547).

Perhaps most importantly it is about this time when we also see the planter move his residence from the swamp edge (where he could easily oversee both slaves and crops) to higher, sandier locations. Slave settlements, too, appear to move to somewhat drier and healthier environs.

The Charleston climate, with its moderate winters and long, hot summers, affected not only the health of the population and the crops grown, it also influenced the politics of Carolina. The summer climate of Carolina, while causing the Barbadian immigrants to feel that they had resettled in the tropics, also convinced most that slavery was inevitable. Not only was slavery the accepted order to the planters from Barbados, Jamaica, Antique, and St. Kitts, it seemed impossible for white Englishmen to work in the torrid heat — making African American slaves that much more essential (Donnan 1928). Even in Christ Church parish, which in 1720 had a very low settlement compared to other parishes , slaves, comprised 85.6% of the population.

Vegetation

Just as the early explorers described the climate as healthful, the Carolina vegetation was usually described as bountiful and fruitful. Catesby described the swamp lands, typical of many areas in Christ Church, in the first decade of the eighteenth century:

> before they are prepared for rice, are thick, over-grown with underwood and lofty trees of mighty bulk, which by excluding the sun's beams, and preventing the exhalation of these stagnating waters, occasions the lands to be always wet, but by cutting down the wood is partly evaporated, and the earth better adapted to the culture of rice (Catesby, quoted in Merrens 1977:93).

He also mentions that these swamps, filled with "a profusion of flagrant and beautiful plants give a most pleasing entertainment to the senses, therein excelling other parts of the country, and by their closeness and warmth in winder are a recess to many of the wading and water-fowls" (Catesby, quoted in Merrens 1977:93).

The Youghal plantation on the "sea shore" of Christ Church, while being low and generally unfavorable to agriculture, incorporated a number of distinctly different ecotones, many of which are actually very productive. Along the southern edge of the property, for example, would have been the salt marsh and its border zonation. The upper marsh would have been dominated by marsh elder, sea myrtle or groundsel, and marshhay cordgrass. Slightly lower marsh areas might be dominated by glasswort, smooth cordgrass, and sea oxeye. Regardless, these communities are almost

Figure 2. Portion of the *Soil Survey of Charleston County* showing the project area (in circle). Note cultivated fields and drainage ditches present when photograph was taken in 1968 (Miller 1971:Maps 45 and 46).

entirely dependent on the duration of flooding and the salinity of the water.

Just behind the marsh, and only slightly further inland, would be the maritime forest, where the salt spray is enough to influence the development of the climax vegetation (Barry 1980:178). Here live oaks, palmettos, and slash pines are most frequently found. Other species might include the loblolly pine, turkey oak, red bay, and wax myrtle. Principal vines, the curse of coastal archaeological surveys even today, might include yellow jessamine, greenbrier, Virginia creeper, and poison ivy.

Further inland there would likely be a mixture of different communities, many influenced by the action of humans — earlier by the Native Americans and later by the English planters. Areas of mesic mixed hardwood and pine might be found on the better drained soils (such as the Chipley soils and perhaps even around the main settlement). The dominant species would be white oak, often in combination with loblolly pine. Found as occasional overstory trees would be sweetgum, beech, southern red oak, post oak, maple, and hickory. Understory plants would include dogwood, redbud, and holly.

While classic cypress-tupelo swamps are found in some areas along the coast, the study tract does not exhibit areas of alluvial soil with an open circulation of water. Instead, what are called upland swamps are present. While still having acid conditions and wet soils, the vegetation is often very different. The upland

swamps are dominated by pond cypress, pond pine, and slash pine (Barry 1980:150-151).

Also present would be old growth pine communities, created by disturbances such as fire or clear cutting the hardwoods. In these areas longleaf pine culminates in a closed canopy with a very sparsely populated understory. Hardwood introductions are exceedingly uncommon, but where present may include sweetgum, persimmon, and hickory (Barry 1980:172-173). These areas presented the pine flat woods shown on many plats and mentioned by many early accounts as being unproductive (even along the coast being called "pine barrens"). These are closely related, biologically, to the pine savannahs that might best be described as longleaf pine pyric climax forests.


Figure 3. Dense second growth pines on 38CH932.

While Christ Church has historically presented a challenge to planters, it is clear from even this general account of it vegetation, that there is tremendous diversity. Unfortunately, it was that diversity, engendered by the soils and climate, which made the area seem so unproductive. Although planters could fathom draining huge acreage of river swamps for rice, there was little interest in draining the seemingly infertile pine barrens that dominated Christ Church. Consequently, the unique combination of physiography, soils, climate, and vegetation dramatically affected the development of the area.

The Project Area Today

To understand the tract's vegetation today it is critical to understand at some fundamental level the history of the parcel. As will be discussed in more detail, the property has been part of a plantation since at least the late seventeenth century. This does not mean, however, that this precise portion of the property has been cultivated since that time. In fact, it seems likely that for much of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century the parcel was probably "in reserve" or wooded. It likely didn't come under cultivation until the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Once cultivated, there seems to have been relatively little modification of field boundaries during the nineteenth century and much of the twentieth century.

Changes probably began as the property moved from cultivation to dairy farming ca. 1929, with many fields going into pasturage. This change, however, was probably minor as existing fields were probably sown and managed using forage crops. By ca. 1940 the property was no longer as actively used by the owners, although the fields were leased out and there seems to have been little change through perhaps ca. 1980. About this time, however, fields begin to shrink as second growth began to overtakes edges and reduce the size of the open areas.

By ca. 1987 the property was largely abandoned to agriculture and rapidly grew up in second growth pine, scrub oak, and a tangle

Figure 4. SCE&G powerline easement through 38CH932 showing dense second growth vegetation on either side. View is facing south.

of vines. The dense vegetation found on the property today is the result of only 16 years neglect.

Land clearing activities since 1987 are limited to a very few events. In 1991 the Youghal house burned and shortly thereafter the rubble was bulldozed. This maintained an opening in the general vicinity of the main house. Use of the Youghal house road was discontinued after the house was no longer standing and the roadway was quickly overtaken by vegetation. An SCE&G powerline was rerouted from the central portion of the property, where it had crossed roughly east-west, northward to Porcher Bluff Road and thence along the road to a new substation. Other construction activities included the continued use of the secondary Youghal road to the east of the main access road (primarily for powerline maintenance and dumping of construction debris). This construction traffic, coupled with periodic grading, has kept open this road. Otherwise, ditches filled in and fields grew quickly up in second. Little remains to provide visual clues concerning the nature of the property when it was a working plantation.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Previous Research

The 1987 Archaeological Survey

In 1987 Brockington and Associates (Brockington et al. 1987) conducted an archaeological survey of the 1,000 acre Charleston National Golf Course project that included the vicinity of this current work. Their study, intended to provide "definitive evaluation" of National Register eligibility, was conducted using "on-foot examination of the entire tract, with small subsurface tests to determine if buried archaeological deposits were present" (Brockington et al. 1987:1). Figure 13 of their report reveals that relatively few shovel tests were actually excavated and most of the study focused on pastures, fields, roads, and previously cleared fairways.

It is important to note that at the time of their study the 3-acre Auld tract was an out-parcel and was not included in the archaeological survey. Although the Auld property was acquired by Hamlin Plantation, LLC in 1998, no cultural resource survey was conducted prior to this study.

A brief historic overview was prepared by Brockington and Associates primarily using secondary sources. Much of the primary research focused on the portion of the tract belonging to Oakland Plantation and there was relatively little detailed work on the remainder of the parcel (Brockington et al. 1987:13-20).

As a result of the study 27 sites were identified in the 1,000 acres. Two of these had been previously recorded and were already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Of the remaining 25 sites, four were found eligible for inclusion on the National Register, four were found potentially eligible, and the remaining 17 were recommended not eligible (Brockington et al. 1987:91). One of the potentially eligible sites was 38CH932 – the subject of this current study.

Site 38CH932 was reported to be a large historic site containing six distinct loci (see Figure 1, page 1). While originally identified as separate sites, they were ultimately combined because of the similarity of the remains present (unfortunately the catalog for the collections does not correspond to the report's nomenclature, so it is often difficult to determine what artifacts are associated with which site area). They commented at the time that the six areas "represent different activity/occupation areas of the Toomer plantation" (Brockington et al. 1987:73). These different site areas are briefly reviewed below:

> **Area A** – situated east of the Auld property this site area measured 325 feet east-west by 200 feet north-south. It was found in a pasture that they report to have "90-100 percent visibility" (Brockington et al. 1987:73). They recovered 255 historic artifacts, primarily ceramics and glass. The artifacts range from the mid-eighteenth century (lead glazed slipwares) to mid-nineteenth century (whitewares), with mid- to late eighteenth century materials predominating.
>
> **Area B** – this site area is situated "less than" 98 feet northeast of Area A, but in the same pasture. The site area measured 200 feet east-west by 100 feet north-south and it produced 45

historic artifacts, most from the nineteenth century.

Area C – situated just south of Porcher Bluff Road, this site area produced only one ceramic – an undecorated whiteware. Also present, however, was a scatter of shell. The site area measured about 50 feet in diameter and is attributed to either "secondary erosional filling of the field, or . . . a small outbuilding and/or animal pen" (Brockington et al. 1987:77).

Area D – this loci is situated immediately southwest of the standing Auld house and measured about 100 feet in diameter. Identified materials included ceramics, glass, and shell, although it appears very few artifacts were recovered. The site is attributed to the location of a cattle barn known to exist in the early twentieth century, although they are uncertain whether the barn extended into the late 1700s, correlating the with artifacts recovered.

Area E – this site area is reported to be a thin scatter of 17 specimens covering an area 100 by 244 feet. The artifacts suggest a late eighteenth to late nineteenth century date range. Since the area is separated from Area A by only a drainage ditch, they comment that it may be "a continuation of Locus A" (Brockington et al. 1987:77).

Area F – situated in a field just south of Area E, this area measured 100 by 50 feet and was described as a "sparse scatter of shell and only five non-faunal artifacts" (Brockington et al. 1987:77). It is attributed to either a small building or trash disposal practices.

The authors report that no shovel tests were excavated on any of the six site loci and, as a result, "no definitive data are available regarding subsurface remains" (Brockington et al. 1987:77). Nevertheless, they identify the site as potentially eligible. The justification was that the site represents:

> opportunities to combine oral history, archival research, and archaeological recovery into a synthesis of the evolution of a 1700s to 1900s plantation complex (Brockington et al. 1987:78).

Prior to any data recovery efforts, however, they warn that additional testing would be necessary to gather the "data sufficient for a final National Register determination and for planning data recovery studies" (Brockington et al. 1987:78).

The 1988 Architectural Survey

In 1988 Preservation Consultants were retained by the Town of Mount Pleasant to conduct an architectural survey of the area within the town and extending outward into areas that might become annexed in the future (Schneider 1988). One of the sites recorded by that work was the Auld house (175-0015) situated on the out parcel of the Brockington and Associates archaeological study previously discussed.

Figure 5. Youghal house in 1988, view of the rear (south) and west elevations) (photograph courtesy S.C. Department of Archives and History).

The Fuller House at Youghal Plantation was a two-and-one-half story frame building clad in weatherboard siding, set on a foundation of brick piers five to six feet in height. Two brick chimneys were set just behind the ridgeline of the lateral gabled roof. Across the southeast facade was a one-story hipped porch with columns, and at the rear elevation was a gabled portico. Four french doors at the facade accessed the two front rooms. Windows had 6/6 wood double-hung sash, with sidelights at the pedimented upper story.

In 1988, roofing was standing-seam metal and the porch had been framed and insect-screened. No significant alterations were noted, although the foundation had been repointed and concrete entry steps were added at some time during the twentieth century

Figure 6. Youghal house in 1988, view of the front (north) and east (elevations) (photograph courtesy S.C. Department of Archives and History).

Historic Research

The early history of the study tract has not been completely traced. During the first half of the nineteenth century, it was part of Dr. A. V. Toomer's 876.5-acre Youghal Plantation (called Youg Hall in the Toomer family's deeds). The Toomer family seem never to have resided on this tract - A. V. Toomer lived at his parents' White Hall Plantation; his son Joshua, the heir to Youg Hall, lived in downtown Charleston.

Youghal - The Original Name of Oakland Plantation

Local historian Anne King Gregorie (1920: 73) found that the plantation now known as Oakland, adjacent to the subject property, began as part of a 1300-acre grant to Capt. George Dearsly in 1696. Ownership passed to Thomas Hamlin, who conveyed part to William Capers, and conveyed the remaining 982 acres in 1704 to John Perry of Antigua, formerly of the parish of Youghal, County Cork, Ireland. Perry's agent in Carolina, John Motte, settled the plantation for Perry. In about 1735 Perry's daughter Mary and her husband John Cleland immigrated to South Carolina, and in 1740 conveyed 982 acres, then called "Yoeghall," to Captain George Benison of Christ Church

Parish. Benison in turn deeded 500 acres of the tract to his son George Benison Jr., in 1741. The remaining 482 acres were bequeathed to his son William Benison.

The Youghal tracts were soon recombined in the ownership of Charles Barksdale. Thomas Barksdale conveyed the 482-acre portion to his son Charles in 1755, and before Charles Barksdale's death in 1757 he also acquired the 500-acre tract. Both passed to his son Thomas (1745-1800), whose son Thomas stated in his will (1850) that it "would be a great gratification to have his plantation called Youghall continued in the family." (Gregorie 1920: 74)

Gregorie (1961:13; cited in Brockington et al. 1987:13) provides some additional information about the early Barksdale presence in Christ Church Parish, stating that that Englishman John Barksdale immigrated in 1695, the same year receiving a grant for 2000 acres in Christ Church Parish (we have been able to document a warrant for 660 acres as "Arraivell Rights" [Salley and Olsberg 1973:486], but have not sought the remaining 1,340 acres). Brockington (Brockington et al. 1987:14) speculates that Oakland Plantation (presumably including the study tract, Youghal) was later incorporated into the Barksdale's holdings. This seems reasonable. Both Gregorie (1920:75) and researcher Agnes Baldwin (Iseley and Baldwin 1985:43-44) thought it likely that the Oakland Plantation house, which became a Barksdale residence, was built by George Benison, Jr., shortly after 1741. The Barksdale family cemetery, often referred to as "Youghal," remains on the Oakland tract.

Serena Barksdale, widow of Thomas, respected his wish to keep the property in the family when she conveyed it to James MacBeth, the husband of their daughter Mary Vanderhorst Barksdale. The April 1852 conveyance (Charleston County RMC, DB J14, pg.14) explains that James MacBeth paid $3500 to Serena M. Barksdale, executrix, for the "plantation or tract with the settlement thereon, 800.5 acres, bounding north on Morrison, the Parsonage Tract, and Dorrill; east on Bowat Creek and land of said Morrison . . . and south on Dr. A. V. Toomer." Only a few years later, in January 1859, MacBeth conveyed the plantation called "Oakland, formerly Youghall," to Philip Edward Porcher. (Gregorie 1920:74-75). Schneider (1988: 13) relied upon Gregorie's research in his discussion of the Oakland Plantation tract.

The advertisement prior to the 1859 sale indicates a mixed agriculture:

> that Valuable Plantation, situated in Christ church Parish, eight miles from the city of Charleston, and favorably known as Oakland, containing 800 acres prime cotton, rice and provision lands, and about 600 acres marsh land. On the same is a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outbuildings in most complete order, Negro Houses sufficient to accommodate about seventy Negroes, Cotton Barn, attached to which is a Steam Engine and two McCarthy ins, all in working condition, and all the requisites to a well-settled plantation (Charleston, S.C. *Courier*: January 1, 1859).

It is possible that Thomas Barksdale planted the Oakland tract until his death. In 1849, with 780 acres in Christ Church Parish (150 improved), Barksdale reported production of 24,000 pounds of rice, and no cotton (son-in-law James MacBeth did not report any agricultural production to the census). If so, MacBeth and Porcher redirected the agricultural efforts there during the 1850s since in 1859 P. E. Porcher produced 20 bales of cotton, and no rice, on an 800-acre tract (300 acres improved).

There are differences among Gregorie's discussion of Oakland/Youghal as 982 acres, the

1852 deed description as 800.5 acres, and the acreages reported to the 1850 and 1860 censuses. These have not been resolved for this study of the tract south of the Benison/Barksdale home plantation.

Youghal - The Toomer Plantation

The subject property, 876.5 acres belonging to Dr. Anthony Vanderhorst Toomer and his son Joshua from 1811 to 1856, eventually took the name Youghal. It is unclear when the name was transferred from the Barksdale residence plantation southward to the study tract. The first references found to the Toomer tract as Youghall or Youg Hall are in deeds from 1853; the first references to the Benison/Barksdale tract as Oakland are the 1859 advertisement and deed. It seems likely, therefore, that the name transfer took place in the late antebellum.

On March 18, 1811, George Barksdale (husband of Rebecca Bee Barksdale) of Christ Church Parish, conveyed to Anthony Vanderhorst Toomer, also of Christ Church Parish, a plantation "about eight miles from Hibben Ferry, containing about 986 acres." Toomer paid $15,156 for the land, (Charleston County RMC DB O8, pg. 278), and gave Barksdale a bond for the purchase price, to be paid over five years, securing it with a mortgage on the property. The mortgage description is slightly different from the deed of conveyance:

> plantation on the seashore, nine miles from the ferry, formerly property of Thomas J. Barksdale, 1000 acres more or less. Bounding northeast and east on Thomas Barksdale, west on Thomas Hamlin, southeast on the seashore (Charleston County RMC DB O8, pg. 278).

The mortgage was satisfied and discharged, apparently without incident (Charleston County RMC DB I8, pg. 449).

Born in Christ Church Parish, Anthony Vanderhorst Toomer (1775-1856) was the son of Joshua Toomer (d. 1796) and Mary Vanderhorst (d. 1783). A well-off planter, Joshua Toomer paid taxes on 1140 acres in Christ Church Parish in 1795 (Bailey and Cooper 1981:718). Anthony V. Toomer was a physician, and practiced medicine in Christ Church Parish, where he lived, as well as planting. When he bought the Barksdale tract in 1811, he was already an established landowner and public figure, serving several terms in the state house of representatives between 1800 and 1817 (Bailey 1984: 566-567).

Dr. Anthony V. Toomer inherited 450 acres in Christ Church Parish from his father (Bailey 1984: 566). In 1808 he paid Daniel Legare $500 for a fifty-acre tract, "part of a tract of 500 acres now in the occupation or possession of said Toomer." The conveyance seems to have been for the purpose of clearing up a property line (Charleston County RMC DB O8, pg. 279). Soon afterward, in 1809 Toomer bought a lot in downtown Charleston, where he built a frame townhouse (today's 36 Chapel Street). He owned this house until 1851, adding to his Chapel Street presence in the early 1830s with the construction of today's 34 Chapel Street. Like other planter/investors, Toomer often borrowed against his real estate, mortgaging the two Chapel Street houses for $3000 in 1833 (Charleston, S.C. *News & Courier* October 32, 1968; September 29, 1975; July 2, 1984).

The only plat (Figure 7) we have been able to identify for the property is dated to January 1820. It identifies the property as "the Plantation called Youghall in Christ Church Parish, late the Est. of Thomas Jones Barkesdale Esqr. decd. and now the property of Dr. Anthony V. Toomer for whom it is resurveyed" (McCrady Plat 6103). The plat shows 876½ acres and was prepared by John Diamond and Charles Vognoles. A margin note indicates that it was "copied Sept. 7th 1861 from a copy by H. Ravenel among Charles Parker's papers." The plat reveals a rice field flowing through the middle of the parcel (this drainage, while today

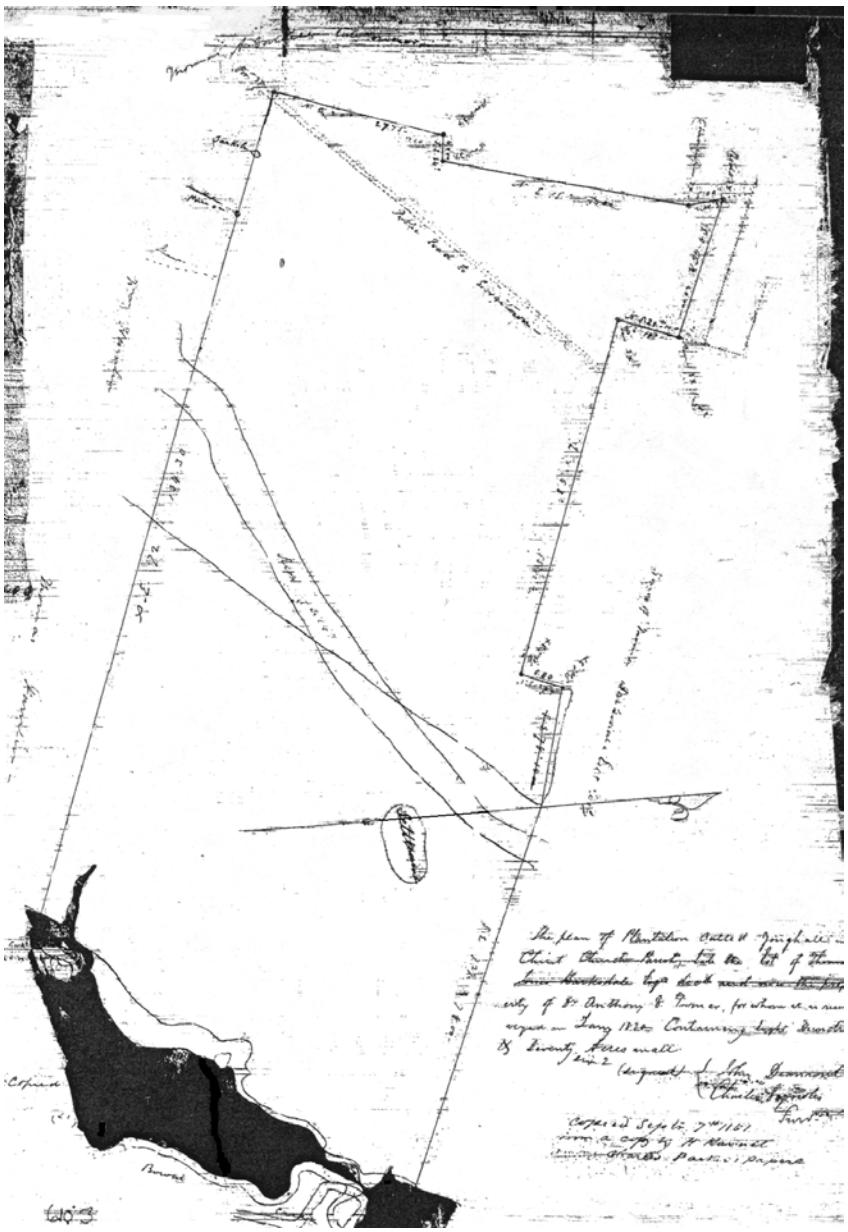

Figure 7. McCrady Plat 6103 showing Youghal Plantation in 1861.

re-routed, is still plainly visible on the soil survey shown as Figure 2). To the south of this drainage is the "settlement." While no details are shown, this does at least indicate that a settlement was present by 1861 (see the discussion below concerning the date of the settlement). An earlier, but undated, version of this plat (McCrady Plat 5577) with the margin note fails to show the settlement (which is also absent on the 1820 plat).

In 1824 Toomer paid taxes on 2,158 acres and 122 slaves in Christ Church Parish (SCDAH Consolidated Index). He acquired additional lands in the parish throughout his life, sometimes in small parcels: 31.5 acres in 1836 (Charleston County RMC DB N10, pg. 129), another 50 acres the same year (Charleston County RMC DB N10, pg. 139), and 64 acres in 1845 (Charleston County RMC DB R11, pg. 41). Not all his real estate acquisitions, or the Toomer inheritances, have been completely traced, however. In 1821 Sabina Hall (apparently Toomer's stepmother, who had remarried and been widowed again after the death of Joshua Toomer) conveyed to him for $5000 the "tract on which I now reside called White Hall," a 500-acre plantation, and also 100 acres "known as Cook's Tract." (Charleston County RMC DB H9, pg. 60).

White Hall became Anthony Vanderhorst Toomer's own residence, but when he and his wife Mary Daniel Legare (d. 1845) occupied it has not been learned. They had five known children: Dr. Henry V. Toomer (1813-1858), Nathan Legare Toomer, Eliza D. Toomer, Anthony Vanderhorst Toomer, Jr., and Dr. Joshua Toomer (1810-1893) (Bailey and Cooper 1981:718; supplemented by biographical files at Waring Historical Library of MUSC). By the end of Toomer's life, he had given or sold a great deal of real estate to his sons. The mansion at 34 Chapel Street was

Henry Toomer's residence; in 1849 Joshua had been given a lot in the Village of Greenwood (Mount Pleasant) (Charleston County RMC DB H13, pg. 649).

By 1850 A. V. Toomer reported ownership of 1300 acres (only 150 improved) in Christ Church Parish, on which he had produced 8000 pounds of rice and seven bales of cotton. Only two of his sons reported planting in their own right: Joshua, with 700 acres (100 improved) had produced four bales of cotton; Nathan L. had produced 8000 pounds of rice on his 700 acres (60 improved). It is not possible to determine how many of the 82 slaves listed for Toomer in 1850 were positioned on the Youghal tract.

In 1853 Toomer conveyed plantations to two of his sons, Anthony Jr. (with whom he seems to have been living at White Hall), and Nathan Legare Toomer. Anthony V. Toomer Jr. paid his father $852.50 for five adjoining tracts totaling 407 acres, including the Cook's Tract, three small parcels acquired between 1836 and 1845, and a "tract known as James White's tract" (which was adjacent to White Hall) (Charleston County RMC DB R12, pg. 601). For $3500, Nathan Legare was conveyed Richmond Plantation:

> about twelve miles from Mount Pleasant Ferry, bounded north and northeast by a navigable creek formerly called White's Creek, east by lands now of George White, southeast and south by lands of Miss Mary Barksdale, south and southwest on lands left by Thomas Barksdale to his daughter Sarah but now owned by Thomas T. H. White Esq., west and northwest on lands of Effingham Wagner, north on said creek formerly known as George White's Creek (Charleston County RMC DB X12, pg. 453).

Toomer's financial condition has not been researched in detail, but in July 1853 he also gave a mortgage on his plantation "commonly called Youghall, 876 acres," and on 20 slaves. The debt was eventually satisfied (Charleston County RMC DB B13, pg. 301), and the next month Toomer sold "Youg Hall" for $6000 to Colin T. Hale of Charleston. Hale may not have taken possession of the tract: he gave Toomer back a mortgage on the property, and in January 1855 released it back to him. (Charleston County RMC DB A13, pg. 359; DB B13, pg. 599).

Mortgages and debts were probably the reason that A. V. Toomer did not convey his 300-acre home plantation, White Hall, to his son Henry V. Toomer outright, placing it instead into trust "to apply the rents, issues, profits, and interests accruing from the lease or occupation of said plantation to the said A. V. Toomer, not liable to any of his debts during his life. At his death to be conveyed to Henry V. Toomer of the City of Charleston" (Charleston County RMC DB E13, pg. 167). Henry V. Toomer predeceased his father, and in May 1859 A. V. Toomer paid his widow Mary Priscilla $3010 for White Hall, 327 acres "with the buildings thereon." (Charleston County RMC DB A14, pg. 229. In 1868 it was finally sold out of the family, being described as 395 acres (Charleston County RMC DB D15, pg. 197).

Youghal was still in the possession of Anthony Vanderhorst Toomer, MD when he wrote his will in May 1856 (WPA Wills 47:869). He devised his "You Hall" tract of land to his son Joshua (then in July of the same year, sold the 876.5-acre plantation to Joshua for $850 [Charleston County RMC DB R13, pg. 267]). There was land on Ashepoo, which had apparently not been settled by Toomer: he left to his son Henry "my Ashepoo lands, in trust nevertheless to locate, sue for and recover said lands, and in conjunction with my other executors to sell the same . . . ." The summer residence at Lavender Point (location unknown) stood on leased land, but the building and furniture were left to A. V. Toomer Jr. Toomer's residuary estate, including "the bed, bedding

and furniture in my bed chamber at my winter residence at White Hall and four large trunks in said chambers" was directed to be divided among his four sons.

Toomer made two additional legacies. To the Independent or Congregational Church of Wappetaw he devised $500. Then "in consideration of the fidelity with which my servant Judith alias Judy has served me and as it is inconsistent with the laws of the land and the division of my personal estate already made to manumit her, I bequeath to my youngest son Anthony V. Toomer $300 in trust for her use, which sum I enjoin upon him to invest in the State Stock of this State and to pay to Judy the interest during the term of her natural life, the principal to be part of my residuary estate."

Dr. A. V. Toomer's estate inventory taken in February 1857 sheds little light on his personal possessions. Most of his belongings had been devised to his sons and were therefore not appraised. Remaining in the estate were only 56.5 bushels of corn, one "very old Cow," 10 geese, 42 turkeys, and a shoat (young pig). (Charleston County Inventory Book D:586)

Because he had purchased Youghal from his father, Joshua Toomer did not need to wait for the will to be probated (which didn't occur until October 10, 1856) in order to sell the plantation. On August 6, 1856, Edward N. Fuller of Edisto Island paid Joshua Toomer of Christ Church Parish $6,000 for the plantation known as Youghal, containing 876.5 acres (Charleston County RMC DB T13, pg. 95).

Youghal - After the Toomer Ownership

Edward N. Fuller (1820-1896) purchased Youghal Plantation in 1856, and probably built the house that became known as the Auld House. Fuller was a son of Sarah Green Porteous (d. 1850) and Benjamin Fuller (d. 1832). (Anonymous 1912:116). His father planted in St. Andrews Parish, apparently in the Pierpont section along the west side of Ashley River (Smith 1988:245). Edward Fuller attended Princeton, then began planting on Edisto Island. In 1839 he married Mary Ann Mikell, daughter of Ephraim Mikell (Holcomb 1980: 154), a prominent member of one of Edisto's prominent Sea Island cotton planter families. His obituary commented,

> Although a younger man than most of his fellow planters, he soon outstripped them by the most scientific and systematic methods he employed in raising sea island cotton. He was the first of them to use manufactured fertilizers. This is long before the value of Carolina phosphate rock was known, but a commercial fertilizer known as Mape's superphosphate was somewhat used at the north, and Mr. Fuller introduced its use in this part of the world (Charleston, S.C. *News & Courier*, May 23, 1896).

He must have brought money to the marriage, and perhaps slaves as well, but Fuller seems to have been planting on land his wife had inherited from her father (see Will of Ephraim Mikell, WPA Wills 41:717). In 1850 the family on Edisto included Edward Fuller (29), Mary (26), Edward (8), Catherine (6), Margaret (4), Sarah (2), William (6 months), and Edward's mother Sarah Fuller (71). A few years later Fuller had the opportunity to become an official of a new enterprise, the Southwestern Railroad Bank. Preparing to move to Charleston, in May 1856 he and his wife sold their plantation to her brother I. Jenkins Mikell of Peter's Point Plantation. Mikell paid $13,000 for Governor's Bluff, 170 acres of high land and 30 acres of marsh (Charleston County RMC, DB R13, pg. 255). Paying only $6,000 for Youghal's 876 acres, Fuller had ample funds with which to build a country house.

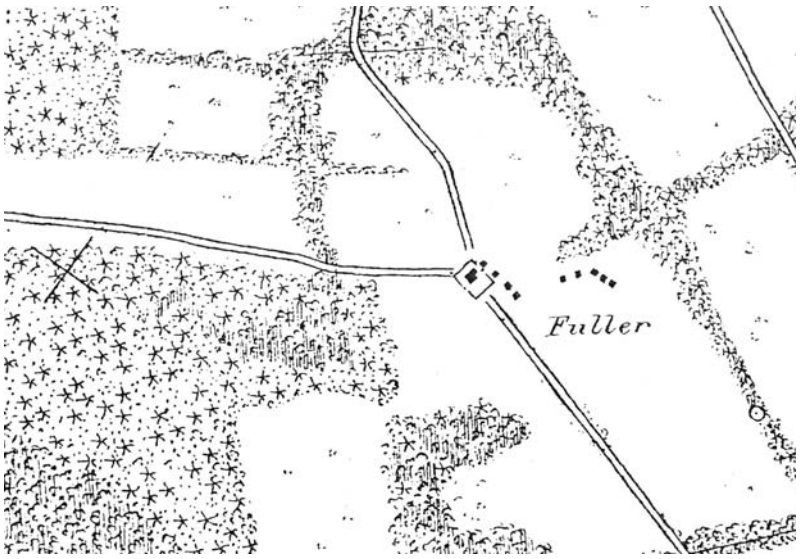

Figure 8. Portion of the U.S. Coast Survey *Bull's Bay to Breach Inlet* showing the Fuller settlement (original scale 1:20,000, reproduced here at a scale of 1:10,000

The residence Fuller constructed is very similar in appearance to other Sea Island cotton planters' dwellings. He is known to have brought some of his slaves from Edisto to Charleston; among them may have been carpenters and builders. Regardless of his satisfaction with the completed house, though, he did not hold it long. In January 1858 he sold Youghal Plantation to George Buist Lamb of Charleston for $12,000 (Charleston County RMC DB T13, pg. 241). The price of the property, its acreage unchanged, had increased by $6,000 - a reasonable value for a fine new house in the late 1850s. Edward Fuller settled in Charleston full-time, remaining there until his death in 1896.

Fuller held Youghal for less than two years. Whether he planted there at all in that brief time is unknown. Although he seems not to have lived there, it was owner G. B. Lamb who reported the farm's 1859 production to the

Table 1.
Selected Twentieth Century Cotton Production Statistics and Prices
for South Carolina and Charleston County

Year	Charleston Cotton (bales)	Average Price (¢/lb.)	Average Price (¢) corrected to 2002 $	S.C. Cotton (bales)	Charleston Sea Island Cotton (bales)	Average Price (¢/lb.)	Average Price (¢) corrected to 2002 $
1901	5,843	9.44	2.15	759,581	6,013		
1902	10,340	7.77	1.60	948.200	10,300	25.00	5.00
1903	8,890	8.20	1.60	814,351	8,566	28.40	5.60
1904	10,650	12.16	2.40	1,192,925	10,092	27.12	5.40
1905	10,812	8.66	1.80	1,112,363	9,975	26.38	5.20
1906	7,636	10.94	2.20	912,602	6,826	36.70	7.60
1910	10,770	14.02	2.80	1,163,501			
1911	9,567	9.48	1.80	1,648,712			
1912	9,060	11.70	2.18	1,182,128			
1913	13,465	12.86	2.36	1,377,814			
1920	9,260	13.5	1.17	1,476,645			
1930	1,506	16.0	1.72	835,963			
1932		4.6	0.66				
1933		6.0	0.83				
1940	434	9.0	1.15	849,982			

Sources: Haney et al. 1996; Watson 1907, 1916; Twelfth Census of the United States (1900); Thirteenth Census of the United States (1910), Fourteenth Census of the United States (1920), Fifteenth Census of the United States (1930), and Sixteenth Census of the United States (1940).

census in 1860. Only 200 of the 876 acres were improved, and the value of the implements and equipment was very low at $50. There were no cattle or swine, and only 15 sheep, six horses, and three mules. Small amounts of corn and sweet potatoes, probably for farm consumption, had been produced, but the cotton yield was a respectable 20 bales. L. A. McCants, apparently an agent, reported Lamb as the owner of 31 slaves, housed in five structures (average family size of 6.2 individuals).

A native of Charleston, G. B. Lamb, son of merchant James Lamb, was about 25 years old when he bought Youghal. He was not living in Christ Church Parish at the time of the 1860 census, and indeed the trustee of his marriage settlement had already requested (in February 1860) that the property be sold to alter the trust estate (Charleston County RMC DB A14, pg. 553). In April 1863 the 876.5-acre plantation was sold to Dr. Samuel Blackwell (Charleston County RMC DB A14, pg. 553), husband of Anna C. Hamlin (Charleston County RMC DB Z13, pg. 53). Blackwell held the land until after the Civil War. In 1867 he leased it to Laurence P. Smith and Lewis A. Dodge, the annual rent totaling $600. Their rights to the wood on the property were limited; they could cut enough firewood for themselves and the plantation, and additional wood only for "substantial improvements and fences." Any additional wood, including any cut for sale, would be paid for (Charleston County RMC DB B15, pg. 451) The value of the property for production or rental was not enough to keep Blackwell solvent, and in January 1868 it was ordered sold to settle his debts. Daniel B. Wheelock paid $1,050 for Youghal Plantation, 876.5 acres with a dwelling house and outbuildings, at the sheriff's sale in December 1869 (Charleston County RMC DB N14, pg. 34).

Youghal in the Late Nineteenth Century

The use of Youghal Plantation during the late nineteenth century seems to have been generally similar to other large tracts in Christ Church Parish. Between 1870 and 1872, Daniel Wheelcock (or Wheelock) sold about 240 acres in as many as 25 separate transactions (Brockington 1987: 17). Little, however, seems to have been happening on the tract. The 1870 Agricultural Census reveals that Wheelcock reported 200 acres of improved land and 500 acres of woodland, no animals and no production. His neighbors all seem to have benn fairing better. Joshua Toomer on 114 improved acres reported two miles, eight cattle, 30 sheet, three swine, and production of 50 bushels of corn and one bale of cotton. Ferdinard Gregorie, with 200 improved acres, reported production of 20 bushels of sweet potatoes and one bale of cotton. At Boone Hall Frederick Horlbeck's 200 improved acres yielded eight bales of cotton. Philip Porcher, on neighboring Oakland Plantation, produced three bales of cotton on 200 improved acres.

In 1875 the U.S. Coast Survey published their map, *Bull's Bay to Breach Inlet* (Map 1400b) that includes the Youghal tract. It is shown as Fuller property since the survey, while published in 1875, was actually completed prior to the Civil War (Figure 8).

After the turn of the twentieth century, the remaining acreage eventually passed to the Auld family.

Youghal in the Twentieth Century

While this overview focuses on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it is important to complete the story, providing some context for the twentieth century developments at Youghal and how they may have shaped or affected the archaeological resources present. As previously mentioned, the property was acquired in 1905 by Isaac Auld. The condition of the property and the activities that took place between 1905 and ca. 1920 aren't clear, but the plantation apparently continued to focus on cotton, perhaps using tenant labor. Judy Byrd (personal communication 2003), the granddaughter of Isaac Auld, reports that her grandfather and father both maintained a commissary on the property for the tenants.

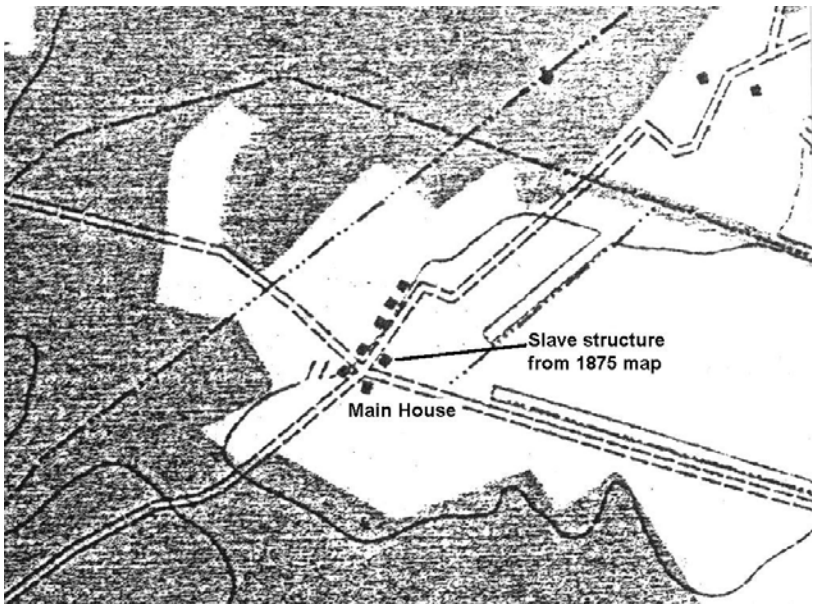

Figure 9. 1919 topographic map of the project area. Scale is 1:30,240 and magnetic north is to top of map (Source: 1919 Fort Moultrie War Department 1:20,000).

During this period there was at least a gin house and a barn on the property (this barn survived to Hurricane Hugo in 1989).

The lure of cotton during the first decade and half of the twentieth century is clearly shown in Table 1. Cotton prices, in general, were high and stable, with a generally stable to slightly increasing production. When Sea Island cotton is considered, its favor is even easier to understand with prices two to three times that of upland cotton. The record high price in 1904 may have encouraged, or even allowed, the Auld family to move to Youghal and begin refurbishing the plantation.

But this excitement was short-lived. In 1903 the sale of Sea Island cotton was banned in an effort to prevent its overseas exportation. Those planters not producing their own seed were forced to plant upland cotton – and the resulting cross-pollination began to cause significant deterioration of the Sea Island variety (Kovacik and Mason 1985:96). The economic outlook became so bad for Sea Island cotton that in 1914 the South Carolina Association of Sea Island Planters, at a meeting in Charleston perhaps attended by Isaac Auld, decided to disband their organization (Watson 1915:77). By 1917 the boll weevil was in South Carolina. Crop losses were significant by 1918, but in 1921 the entire Sea Island crop was lost, effectively wiping Sea Island cotton out as a commercial venture. In spit of these problems, cotton continued to provide a good living to low country farmers until the economic collapse of 1930.

The first view we have of Youghal Plantation is the 1919 War Department Fort Moultrie topographic map (Figure 9). This reveals that while the tract was still heavily cultivated, the plantation's landscape had changed architectural dramatically.

The 1919 map reveals that access to the main house continued to be from the west, although the road shown on the 1875 map had been extended and was assuming the modern route of Rifle Range Road. The access road to the north had changed little. Comparison of the two maps reveals that five structures comprising the main settlement in 1875 (including the main house), two are still present. The main house is shown south of the Rifle Range Road access and immediately east of it is a single structure remaining from the original row of four structures. The entire slave settlement to the northeast, present in 1875, had been lost by 1919. Added to the settlement, however, was a new row of five structures north of the main house and extending east into the agricultural fields.

This view of the plantation suggests that considerable work must have been done on the plantation. While before her lifetime, Ms. Byrd did comment that some efforts were made to modernize the house after it was acquired – although "modern" bathrooms and kitchen

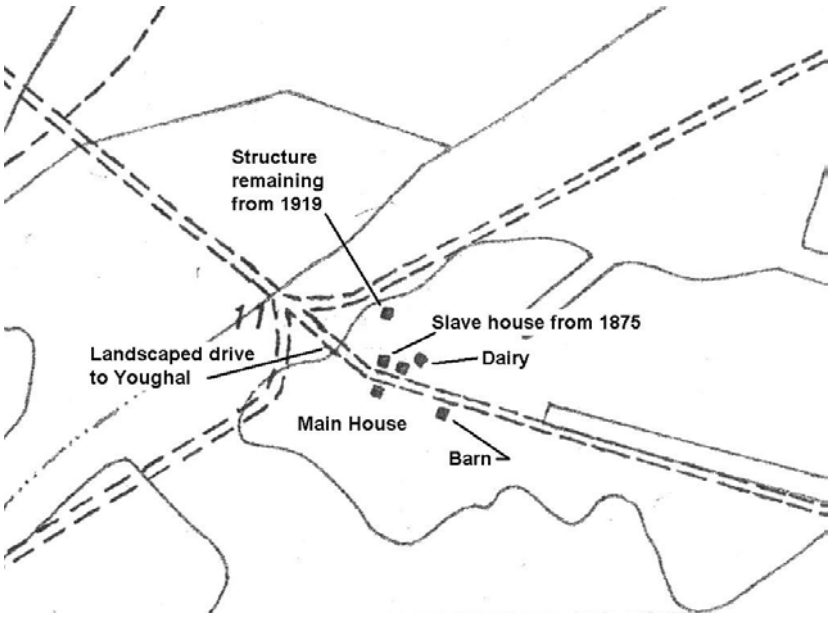

Figure 10. 1943 topographic map of the project area. Scale is 1:30,240 and magnetic north is to top of map (Source: 1943 Fort Moultrie USGS 1:24,000).

facilities, electricity, and other conveniences weren't added until the 1940s.

Ms. Byrd explains that her father, Seabrook Auld, went to the Citadel for only a year and over his freshman summer break in 1929 went to work at the Gippy Plantation dairy. Based on this experience, and certainly the death of his father a few years earlier, the needs of his family, and overshadowing economic depression, he returned home to Youghal and began transforming the plantation from cotton to dairy operations, eventually acquiring about 40 head of milk cattle and a bull. Over the next decade, Youghal seems to have became a successful, albeit small, dairy producer, selling unpasturized milk both locally and also to Coburg Dairy in Charleston.

As early as the late nineteenth century at least one publication suggested that truck farming and dairy operations were not being pursued to their fullest. The Charleston Bridge Company (1889) commented, "the milk supply of Charleston is almost exclusively obtained at present from small dealers keeping perhaps a half dozen cows stabled in the city, or from persons keeping one or two cows for their own use and selling the surplus milk." In spite of this by 1915 the Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries had virtually nothing to report on South Carolina's dairy production, noting only that "demonstration creamery routes" had been established in a few areas of South Carolina (Watson 1915:71). While Coburg Dairy was founded in 1920 (Fick 1992:51), as late as 1927 (just a few years before Seabrook Auld took up dairying) Hager remarked, "Most of the dairy products consumed in this region [the Southeastern United States] come from the northern dairy States, but recently there has been some increase in dairying in certain counties around the larger cities, notably in Montgomery County, Ala., and Duval County, Fla. (Hager 1927:66). It appears that Auld was riding the crest of a wave looking to diversify agricultural activities on the coastal plain.

The 1929 map of Charleston County provides no detailed information regarding the Youghal settlement, although it does reveal that Rifle Range Road had taken its general form and that the north-south road from Youghal (at that time called Hamlin Road) had been straightened, creating an outlet for Rifle Range Road.

The next map available is the USGS 1943 Fort Moultrie quadrangle (Figure 10). This shows much change had taken place at Youghal over the previous 24 years. Access was not dramatically changed, although the configuration of Rifle Range Road and Hamlin (or what would later be Porchers Bluff) Road were changed to avoid the Youghal house and create a landscaped drive to the house. This

Figure 11. View of the slave house originally shown on the 1875 map of Youghal. View is probably to the north (photo courtesy Ms. Judy Byrd, Mount Pleasant, S.C.)

change had apparently taken place while Ms. Byrd's grandmother was still alive, since she explained that this northern entrance to the yard was landscaped in a "formal" fashion by her grandmother using boxwood and similar plants.

Ms. Byrd also explains that modifications to the house continued to take place. These included the addition of two bathrooms on the second floor, the modernization of the kitchen and the structure's electrical system, and the repair/repointing/rebuilding of the porch supports. The 1943 map reveals that in addition to the main house, the slave cabin to the rear was still standing. Ms. Byrd was able to find a photograph, dating from 1938, which shows this structure (Figure 11). We believe that this structure – with its architectural ties to Edisto – was constructed by Thomas Fuller when he acquired the Youghal tract in 1856.

The 1943 map shows that only one of the five structures parallel to the road north of the main house was still standing (the second from the eastern end was still present). It also reveals three new structures. One is the dairy, another is a barn, and the third has not been identified. The dairy and barn were both wood frame (the dairy had a concrete floor) and are shown in Figures 12 and 13. Both were likely constructed by Seabrook Auld sometime between 1930 and the date of this map, 1943. Since there is family history of a gin on the plantation (a common item for area cotton plantations in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries), the barn may alternatively have been the cotton gin and was simply not shown on the early map of the property. If so, cotton would have been stored on the top floor and fed down to the first floor, where a steam operated gin and hand compress would have been located.

In the 1940s Seabrook Auld left the dairy business and went to work at the Charleston Naval Yard. Rosen

Figure 12. View of the Auld barn, ca. 1920. Note cotton in foreground (photo courtesy of Ms. Judy Byrd, Mount Pleasant, S.C.).

Figure 13. View of the dairy building (photograph courtesy of Ms. Judy Byrd, Mount Pleasant, S.C.).

(1982:144) notes that between 1938 and 1945 employment in the naval yards swelled from 1,632 to over 25,000 as the facility expanded and became the newest industry in Charleston. The farm was leased out to various individuals who continued to maintain cattle on the property, well into the 1970s according to Ms. Byrd. It was also during the 1940s that the house was modernized, with two bathrooms added to the upstairs and electricity added. It is also during this period that some repairs took place on the house foundation – introducing hard Portland cement to the brick work..

There were a number of additional structures on the Auld property according to Ms. Byrd, including a wood shed, chicken house, ice house, and two pump houses predating the concrete block structure that is currently standing. Of all of these perhaps the most interesting is the ice house. Virtually nothing is know of ice houses, regardless of their date of construction. Originally we hoped that the ice house might have been antebellum, dating at least to the construction of the main Youghal house. The presence of hard Portland cement mortar, however, strongly suggests that the structure was built in the twentieth century – perhaps by Isaac Auld but more likely even later, by Seabrook Auld for his dairy business. A 1957 photograph of the ice house (Figure 14) reveals that it had been modified and was being used as a potting shed/hot house by that time (Judy Byrd, personal communication 2003). It was also in the mid-1950s that the last tenant on the Auld property, William Giallard, who lived in the 1875 slave cabin left the property and moved into a newer structure on Rifle Range Road. The house was torn down shortly thereafter.

These mid-twentieth century activities are clearly seen in a series of aerial photographs. Those from March 1949 and June 1954 are virtually identical and the better of the two is shown here as Figure 15. This reveals the main house, wood shed, barn, dairy, and probable location of the 1919 structure (which, while removed by this point was still marked by a large oak yard tree. The photographs also reveal that the farm continued to be cultivated by individuals leasing the tract and the buildings

Figure 14. View of the ice house in 1957. There appears to have been roof collapse or other modifications, and at this time the structure was used as a hot house (photograph courtesy Judy Byrd, Mount Pleasant, S.C.).

were probably kept in generally good repair. The 1954 photograph also suggests that the 1875 slave cabin had not yet been demolished.

By 1967, however, the Youghal landscape had changed dramatically. The wood shed, dairy, barn, and 1875 slave house had all been removed from the property, leaving only the main house still clearly visible in the photograph. During this period Ms. Byrd recalls that her parents, while still maintaining the Youghal house, were spending more time at their beach home. After Hurricane Hugo in 1989, a standing barn collapsed and the main house was extensively damaged. The house was stabilized and closed up, but in 1992 it burned to the ground, probably an act of negligence or vandalism (Figure 16). Only months after ward the chimney stack and pier bricks were sold to an individual in the Cainhoy area and the few remains of the main house were bulldozed into several small piles, ending the long history of Thomas Fuller's Youghal house.

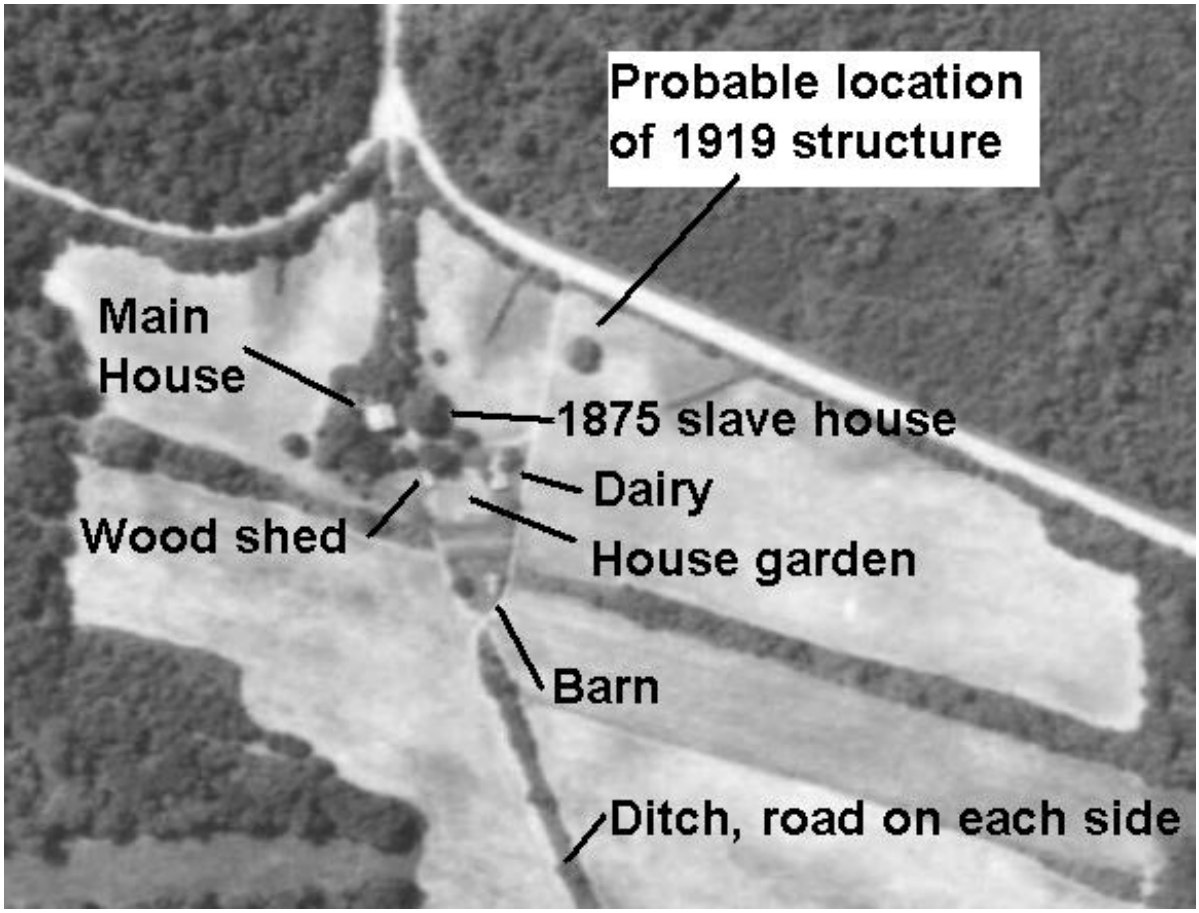

Figure 15. June 1954 aerial photograph CDV-6M-172 showing the Youghal tract. The reference to the "1875 slave house" refers to the structure shown on the 1875 map (Figure 8).

Future Research

The historical research and site investigations suggest several topics with the potential to strengthen our understanding of the history of Christ Church Parish. Comparative studies of above-ground building types would also be useful in developing a context for interpreting the structures at Youghal Plantation.

Figure 16. Rear of the Youghal house after the 1992 fire (photograph courtesy Ms. Judy Byrd, Mount Pleasant, S.C.)

The early plantation settlement of Christ Church Parish indicates that land in this area, immediately opposite Charleston, was considered a good investment. City merchants, including members of the Legare and Vanderhorst families, who purchased or received grants for plantations in Christ Church, settled the properties with residences, cropfields, and commercial enterprises. Among these were brickyards, wood-cutting, and livestock rearing for the urban market.

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, however, the men who intended to concentrate on plantation agriculture, whether rice or cotton, were turning away from Christ Church. Whether they sold the land or retained ownership, their attention shifted to newer property on tidal rivers (rice) or the Sea Islands (cotton). By the end of the antebellum period, although many of the resident Christ Church planters (including the Barksdale and Toomer families) had close ties with the powerful rice and cotton families, the wealth gap was wide and, apparently, growing.

That plantations in Christ Church were less productive, less profitable, and less valuable, than those in other areas during the nineteenth century has been well-established. More exploration of the shift in ownership would be helpful to an understanding of the interplay among economics, agriculture, environment, and social history.

The research for this project revealed that there are several African-American families in the areas surrounding Youghal whose members either lived on or worked at the Aulds' dairy during the twentieth century. There is a possibility that interviews with some of the older relatives could provide critical links between the 1930s "slave narratives" and the schedules of slaves held by Edward N. Fuller in 1850 and 1860, helping to trace the changing lives of individual slaves.

The above-ground structures definitely associated with the Fuller ownership lead to interesting comparisons with the architecture of the Sea Islands, particularly Edisto Island. Whether the builders of the planter's residence and slave houses can be documented is uncertain, and there is a serious lack of information about architectural types among slave cabins. The porch overhang seen in the single available photograph appears very similar to the structurally integral porches documented on several slave houses on Edisto. Those cabins, at Point of Pines, Swallow's Bluff, and Green Point, are on adjacent plantations. It has been posited that this building type was very common on Edisto Island; certainly few, if any, cabins with this porch configuration have been identified elsewhere in the state.

In fact, the number of available photographs of slave houses, by comparison with the number of such buildings known to

have existed, is too small to make solid generalizations. Much more information, in the form of legible photographs of slave houses, is needed.

Other outbuilding types, too, demand comparative information in order to evaluate their significance. Icehouses were rare in the antebellum era. The ruined brick structure at Youghal was used as an "icehouse" in the twentieth century, but the record is unclear whether there was an icehouse on the property earlier in its history.

Outbuildings of masonry construction might have been used for a variety of domestic service functions - dairy, smokehouse, meat house, springhouse - over the course of several generations. Those that have been cataloged in Christ Church Parish, as elsewhere, are generally identified according to twentieth century recollections. Our understanding of those types, therefore, is limited. Besides the "icehouse" at Youghal, such buildings have been recorded at Boone Hall Plantation ("smokehouse"), Oakland ("smokehouse" and "dairy"), Sanders Plantation (where it was examined archaeologically) and the Cape Romain vicinity (where it was documented prior to Hugo, although we have no research regarding its associated plantation). It is essential that more investigation of these and similar buildings be undertaken.

FIELD STUDY AND RESULTS

Field Methodology and Results

As previously discussed, the original survey of 38CH932 was based entirely on surface collections and did not incorporate any subsurface investigations. Given the dense vegetation and the absence of any existing testing, we opted for shovel testing over an auger survey (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Shovel testing at 38CH932.

A significant question during the testing phase was the interval of testing that we would conduct. Work at plantation settlements throughout the lowcountry with intervals ranging between 10 and 100 feet reveal that tests spaced at more than 50 feet provide very little structure specific data, allowing only gross site boundaries to be established. Intervals of 25 feet or less generally tend to provide very good definition of structural remains. Of course as the interval decreases the level of effort (and hence the cost) increases. Had there already been shovel testing at 100 feet (and with that testing good information on site boundaries and general areas within the site) it would have made sense to use a very close interval testing program. But the base level data had not been collected.

Moreover, we were concerned that we might not be able to re-identify some of the areas defined by the original survey, given the changes which have occurred on the property over the past 16 years, the absence of detailed mapping from that original survey, and the rather sparse remains found during the original surface collecting.

As a result, we initially opted to conduct testing at 100-foot intervals and, where it seemed appropriate, fill in the grid using testing at 50-foot intervals. This, we felt, would be cost effective and allow us to devote the most attention to those areas where further work seemed most productive and necessary.

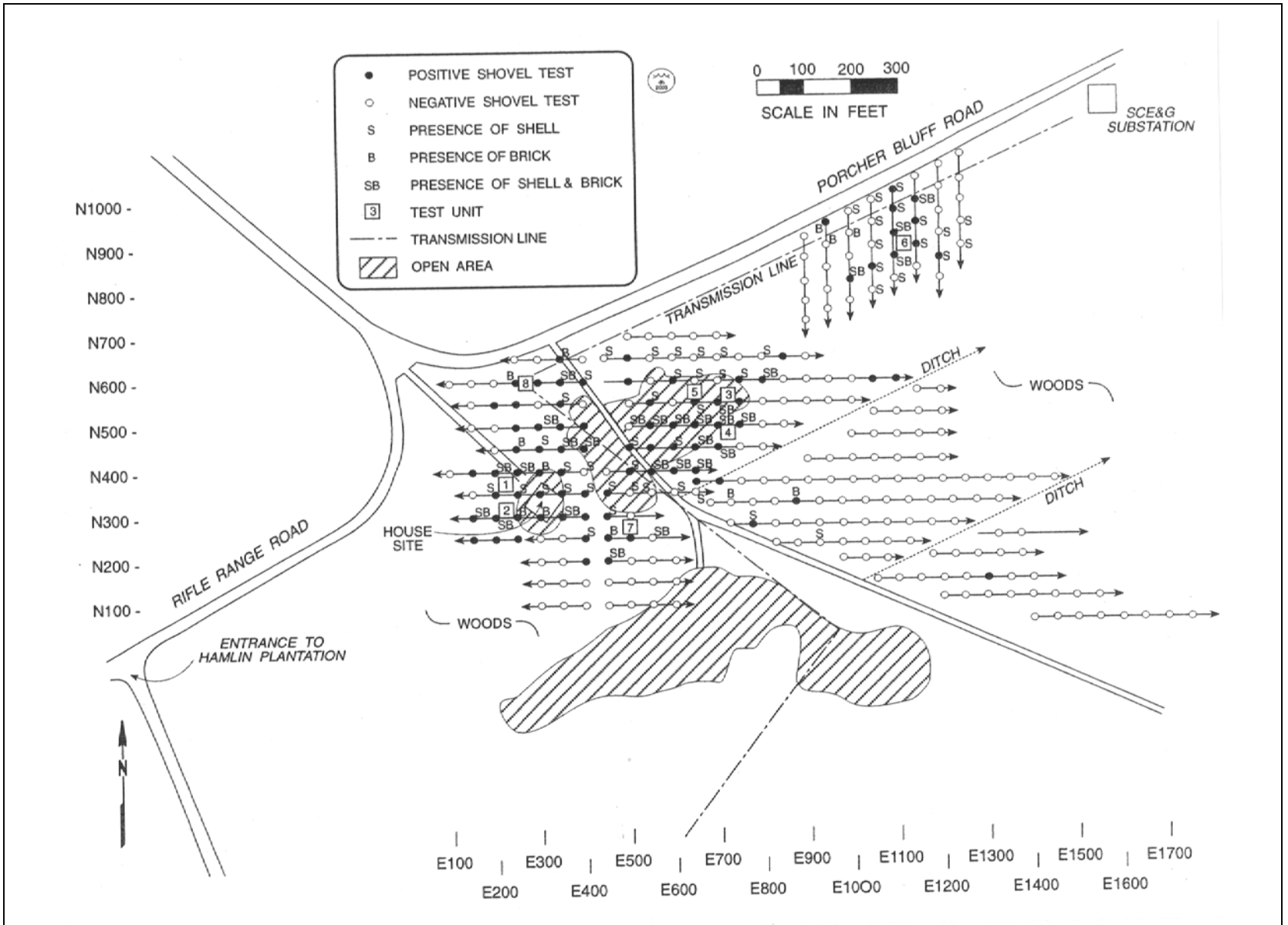

Figure 18. Sketch plan showing shovel testing at 38CH932.

Upon getting into the field, however, this plan was significantly changed. Confronted by dense underbrush (the bush hogging was taking place at the same time we were conducting our study), we became concerned that flags placed at 100 foot intervals might not survive – requiring us to relocate transects in order to place tests at 50-foot intervals. In addition, it might require us to traverse difficult vegetation more than once – which would significantly slow our efforts.

Consequently, we decided to conduct the entire study using 50-foot intervals and entirely dropped from our plan using initial 100-foot tests in order to identify the previously defined site areas.

Since we would not be able to rely on any initial testing to help us focus in on the specific site areas previously identified, we felt it was appropriate to essentially test the entire site area. Consequently, our shovel testing (with a very few exceptions) encompassed an area measuring about 1,300 feet east-west by 700 feet north-south, or about 21 acres.

Absent any above ground evidence of nineteenth century structural remains (fireplaces or brick piers, for example), we chose to orient the site grid using magnetic north-south. A central north-south line was established and the various tests were run east and west from this line. Initially we used transect and shovel test number, but we realized that this would not be an easy system to use, either in the field or during the analysis. Consequently, we identified the shovel tests using a modified Chicago grid system ranging from N100 to N1050 and from E100 to E1750 (Figure 18). While most of the shovel tests fell on 50-foot marks, there are some that were shifted (to avoid ditches or roads, for example) and their designations may be on 25-foot marks. All shovel testing, however, was at a 50-foot interval.

There are a few areas where shovel testing was not conducted. Reference to Figure 18 reveals that we did not test in the north central portion of the site. This is an areas where the original study failed to identify any remains and we had several lines of shovel testing that produced no remains. We also found no indication in either the historic research or oral history of plantation activities taking place in this area. Consequently we eliminated the area from further consideration.

There is a second area, situated at the southern edge of the site where the road branches to the southeast and south, which was untested. This area has been heavily impacted by construction. At the time of the survey there were both cut and fill areas. This area was thoroughly examined and we found no indication of archaeological remains. Given the disturbance no shovel testing was conducted.

Our shovel testing, however, did extend west past the original site boundary, onto the Auld out parcel, which was not surveyed during the initial study. Testing generally stopped at the western edge of the Auld property since the area further west was incorporated into the original tract study. The area west of the Auld house is currently undergoing rapid development and there is, as a result, much open ground. The area produced a rather noticeable quantity of historic remains (discussed below), but no shovel testing was conducted since the area has already been cleared by the SHPO for development.

Vertical control for this testing was based on extant ground surface (i.e., no permanent vertical datum was established).

The bulk of the soils present on the property have well defined A and C horizons. Each shovel test was about 1 foot square and was excavated through the A horizon into the C horizon – which was consistenly sterile. Periodically tests were excavated well into the sterile C horizon's yellow soils in order to test for more deeply buried deposits. None were found – nor were any reported from the earlier investigations at the site.All soil was screened through ¼-inch mesh. All cultural remains

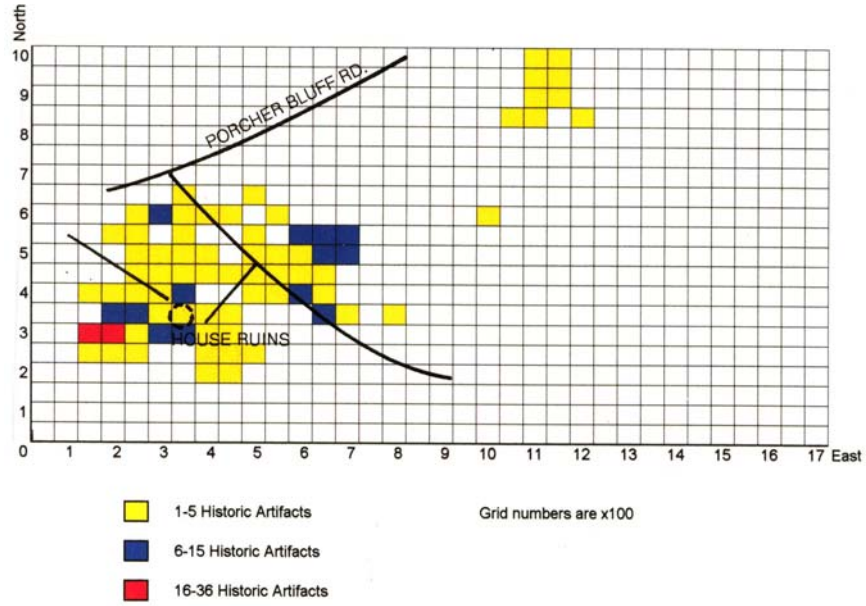

Figure 19. Artifact density from shovel testing.

would be collected, except for brick and shell, which would be noted in the field and discarded. For the purpose of this study these items were noted as absent (0), light (1) or dense (2). Notes were maintained for profiles for representative shovel tests. A total of 285 shovel tests were excavated across this site.

Materials from these tests were sorted in the field laboratory. Historic artifacts were counted. Although no attempt was made to distinguish between artifact classes at this point, an effort *was* made to distinguish between nineteenth century and twentieth century remains. This proved difficult (there are, for example, no clear means of distinquishing nineteenth from twentieth century undecorated whiteware) and the quantity of distinctly twentieth century remains, such as manganese glass or decalcomania, was so sparse that there is nothing gained by plotting its distribution (see Table 2). The tabulated artifact data served as the basis for placement of 3-foot test units.

Figure 19 shows the density of recovered historic remains, revealing two generalized loci or areas: one around the Youghal main house and extending east (consisting of what the original survey termed Areas A, B, and D, as well as the house area which was excluded from the study) and a second to the northeast (consisting of Area C), along Porcher Bluff Road.

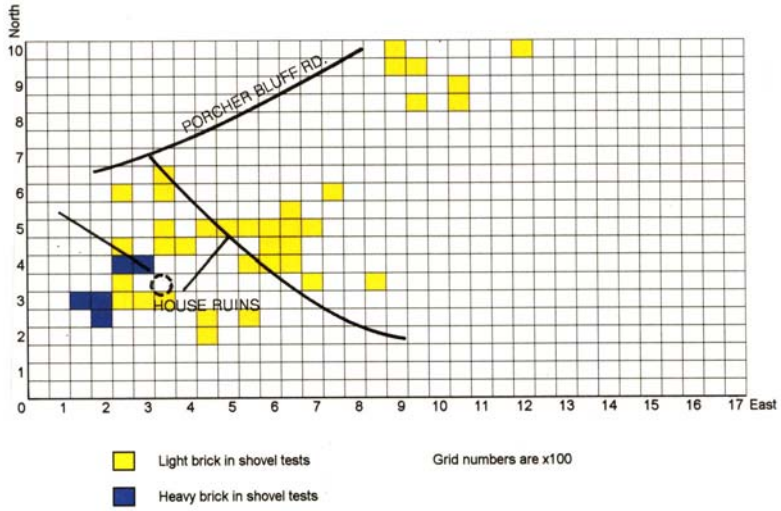

Figure 20. Brick density from shovel testing.

What is perhaps most interesting is that these investigations revealed dense remains to the west of the Youghal house – in what would have been the structure's front yard area. The available research does not indicate a structure in this area, yet the results are validated by the surface collection that revealed nineteenth century artifacts extending westward into existing construction areas. Given the very

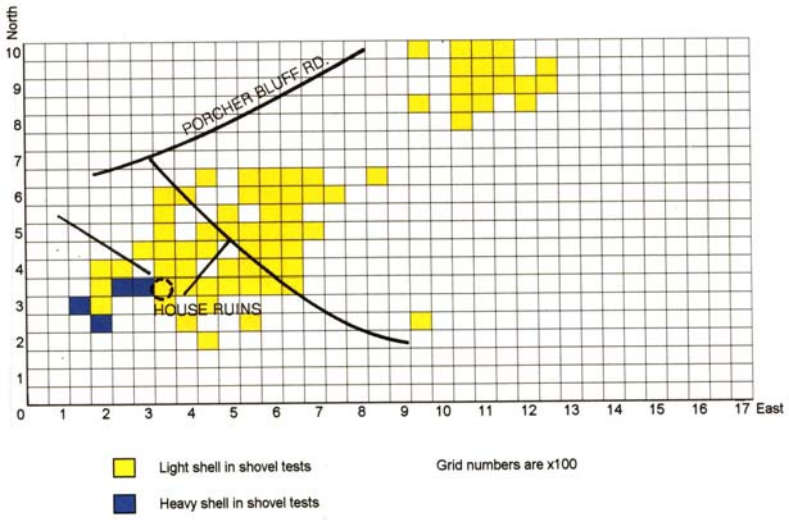

Figure 21. Shell density from shovel testing.

limited plow spread observed at 38CH932, there clearly was some plantation activity beyond the current site limits to the west. The nature of that activity, however, is unknown and the area is unavailable for further research.

These results are largely mirrored by the shell and brick densities. Brick remains (Figure 20) in the area to the northeast are rather scattered, perhaps suggesting the presence of several structures, each with very modest remains. Shell in this area is far more evenly distributed, suggesting that it was present in some degree in or around all of the structures. We suspect that each structure had a small midden pile, that included shellfish remains, and that these were distributed by subsequent plowing in the area. We discount the use of shell for liming fields since the shell is discrete and not widely scattered across the fields.

To the southwest, in the vicinity of the main settlement, the brick and shell remains are denser, although again the shell dominates the picture. We believe that the relatively uniform density in western portion of the main house area is likely the result of individual, small middens in that area as well. To the east there are several areas with very dense remains – these *may* reflect latter use of shell for roadfill or other activities. These shell concentrations, however, seem to co-occur with dense brick remains (as well as dense artifacts). This seems to suggest that some previously unrecognized plantation activity was taking place in this vicinity.

Each 3 by 3 foot unit was excavated by natural zones, although in each case only one zone was present — a typically brown to black sandy Ap or plowzone horizon which rested on yellow sand subsoil. Like the shovel tests, all fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh. The units were troweled at the base of the excavations, photographed using color print film and then drawn.

Test Pits 1 and 2 were place to investigate the Auld house area, although we sought to avoid the dense fire rubble and instead focus on peripheral areas where artifact density was high and the remains suggested that there might be evidence of an earlier structure (or at least earlier remains).

Test Unit 1 was situated in the vicinity of N360E220 (UTM 614343E 3635593N). The unit revealed an A horizon of very dark gray (10YR3/1) sandy loam with no evidence of plowing to a depth of 0.4 foot overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sand subsoil. A twentieth century glazed tile sewer pipe was found in a trench running southeast-northwest through the northeast corner of the unit. This feature was not excavated and represents the waste drain from the Youghal house to a septic field lying to the northwest. Bathrooms were added to the house in the 1930s and it is likely that this feature dates from that episode.

Test Unit 2 was place south of Unit 1, in the vicinity of N300E235 (UTM 614350E 3635584N). This unit revealed a deeper A

horizon of very dark gray (10YR3/1) sandy loam to a depth of 0.7 foot overlying a subsoil of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sand. Level 1 was subdivided into two zones, with the lower representing a transition into the subsoil. No evidence of plowing, however, was encountered. Originating within this transitional zone was a small feature, possibly a posthole, bisected by the north wall of the unit and extending into the subsoil.

Test Units 3, 4, and 5 were placed in what was originally designed Loci A/B and were intended to provide a sample of the remains thought to be associated with the slave settlement found on the early map of the settlement.

Test Unit 3 was situated in the vicinity ofN550E675 (UTM 614492E 3635669N) in an area of relatively dense remains. The unit consisted of a fairly shallow plowzone (0.4 foot) of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sand overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sand subsoil. This subsoil has clearly defined plowscars running northeast-southwest. The shallow depth of plowing suggests that the site has never been subjected to intensive subsoiling or heavy disking. The observed conditions are consistent with mule plows of the nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Test Unit 4 is similar in all regards to Unit 3, containing an Ap horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sand about 0.35 foot in depth overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sand subsoil with distinct plow scars. It is situated in the vicinity of N490EE660 (UTM 614473E 3635656N).

Test Unit 5 was situated at N550E600 (UTM 614448E 3635670N), again in the vicinity of fairly dense shovel test remains. We found an Ap horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sand ranging in depth from 0.3 to 0.4 foot overlying a subsoil of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sand. Plowscars were abundant and uniform, but again the plowzone is shallow, suggesting animal cultivation and no intensive twentieth century techniques.

Test Unit 6 was the only test placed in the vicinity of Locus C from the original survey. The decision to investigate this area with only one unit, made prior to the completion of the historic research and map study, was based on the relatively sparse remains found in that area by shovel testing. This unit was excavated in the vicinity of N890E1130 (UTM614598E 3635729N) and found conditions not dissimilar to those in Areas A and B. There is an Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sand about 0.4 foot in depth. The subsoil is a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sand and plowscars are distinct and run, like the other units, northeast-southwest (the general field orientation).

Figure 22. Test Unit 5 at base of excavations, view to the north.


Figure 23. Test Unit 6 at base of excavations, view to the north.

Test Unit 7 was the only unit excavated south of the main house, in the vicinity of what has been identified as a barn location (and designated Locus D by the original survey). The unit was situated in the vicinity of N260E500 (UTM 614421E 3635577N) and was found to consist of very dark gray (10YR3/1) loamy sand about 0.4 foot in depth overlying a brown (10YR4/3) sand subsoil. This unit also revealed plowscars, indicating that prior to the expansion of the farm core to the south, this area had been under cultivation.

The final excavation, Test Unit 8, was placed in the northern portion of the site, outside a previously designated site area, but northeast of the main house. It was examined since shovel testing in the area suggested a mix of both nineteenth and very early twentieth century remains.

Test Unit 8 was placed in the vicinity of N600E275 (UTM 614355E 3635672N). Excavations revealed an A horizon of very dark gray (10RY3/1) loam that graded into a dark gray (10YR4/1) sandy loam at depth of about 0.8 foot. Excavations were halted at this point because the soils had become very wet and hand screening was no longer feasible. No distinct subsoil was identified, but no artifacts were found below a depth of 0.45 foot.

These units (with the exception of Unit 8) reveal essentially identical soil profiles, all characteristic of the Lakeland and Chipley soils reported for the settlement vicinity. Unit 8, far less well drained and exhibiting more reduced soils, seems characteristic of the Rutlege series. All exhibit plowing except for those in the main settlement area – where cultivation apparently never took place, even in the nineteenth century.

Only one feature was identified – a probable post hole in Unit 2. Yet the shallow plowzone and lack of any evidence of deep disturbances or modern activities, clearly indicates that the ***potential for feature preservation is excellent***.

Artifact density in the units paralleled that expected based on the shovel tests. This indicates that the shovel testing, where conducted, can be expected to provide a good indicator of the probability of identifying archaeological deposits.

Artifacts

The Shovel Test Collection

Our study incorporated 285 shovel tests, with 30% (or 84) positive (i.e., containing artifacts). A total of 343 artifacts were recovered during this work and are itemized in Table 2.

Table 2.
Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Tests and Test Units at 38CH932

		Shovel Tests	TU 1	TU 2	TU 3	TU 4	TU 5	TU 6	TU 7	TU 8	Surface W of House	Surface Old Loci A&B	Totals
Kitchen		246	43	134	71	136	97	34	8	171	8	20	968
	Chinese porcelain, blue hp	9	1			1	1						
	Chinese porcelain, poly hp og		2			1							
	Chinese porcelain, undec	4					2						
	White porcelain, undec			5	1	1				8			
	White porcelain, poly hp og			2									
	White porcelain, blue tp	1											
	White porcelain, blue hp									1		1	
	White porcelain, decalcomania	3											
	White porcelain, gilt	1								1			
	Slipware, lead glazed	3	4				6			1			
	Coarse red earthenware		2			1							
	Coarse red earthenware, lead glazed	5	3	2	2	5	9						
	Refined red earthenware, lead glazed						1				2		
	Westerwald		1				2			1			
	Jackfield	1		1			1						
	Elers						1						
	Astbury ware									1			
	Tortoiseshell	1											
	Portobello ware				1								
	White salt glazed stoneware		1	1									
	Stoneware, ginger beer bottle frag,										1		
	Stoneware, brn. SG	3	1			5	2					2	
	Creamware, undec	18		2	17	7	10		2	1	1	2	
	Creamware, annular						1		1				
	Pearlware, undec	14	3	1	19	28	16			1	2	6	
	Pearlware, blue edged	1	1		2	1	1						
	Pearlware, green edged	10			3	7	4					3	
	Pearlware, annular	3			1	10	2			1			
	Pearlware, blue tp	9			2	4	2			2		1	
	Pearlware, blue hp					5	1			1			
	Pearlware, poly hp	2											
	Whiteware, undec	6	2	3	1	8	5	7		37		2	
	Whiteware, molded	2											
	Whiteware, annular					2		2					
	Whiteware, edged					3							
	Whiteware, poly hp		1										
	Whiteware, blue tp	1				3	1					1	
	Whiteware, non-blue tp	1			1	4							
	Whiteware, decalcomania	1											
	Yellow ware	3				2				2			
	Burnt refined earthenware	5		4		4		2					
	Colono ware	23		2	3	19	12			1	2		
	Glass, "black"	35	5	3	13	10	10	11	1	12			
	Glass, aqua	4		2		1			1	4			
	Glass, clear	27	12	60	4	3	4	4		79			
	Glass, modern	15											
	Glass, manganese	3							3	6		1	
	Glass, green	1											
	Glass, light green	9		1	1		1	7				1	
	Glass, brown	3	1					1		6			
	Glass, milk	2	2							5			
	Glass, melted	17	1	40									
	Container frags			5									
	Table glass						2						
	Utensil handle frag., iron					1							
Architecture		65	71	119	5	36	18	18	21	30			383
	Window glass	30	51	68	2	6	7	2	3	5	1		
	Sewer tile fragment	1							1	1			
	nails/nail fragments	32	20	49	3	30	11	16	17	24			
	Screw	1		1									
	Door hardware	1		1									
Furniture		2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			3
	Furniture caster wheel	2		1									
Arms		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			1
	Shell casing, .22	1											
Tobacco		4	1	4	0	4	2	3	0	0			18
	Pipe stem			1		3	2	1			1	1	
	Pipe bowl	4	1	3		1		2			1		
Clothing		2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3			8
	Button	2	1			1				3			
	Buckle		1										
Activities		23	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4			39
	Storage items	2											
	Hardware items	1	1	2									
	Stable items			1									
	Toys	1								4			
	Other items	18	3	1	4								
	Faunal material	1	p	p		p		p					
	Eb material		p										
Totals		279	50	143	75	141	99	37	9	179	8	20	1040

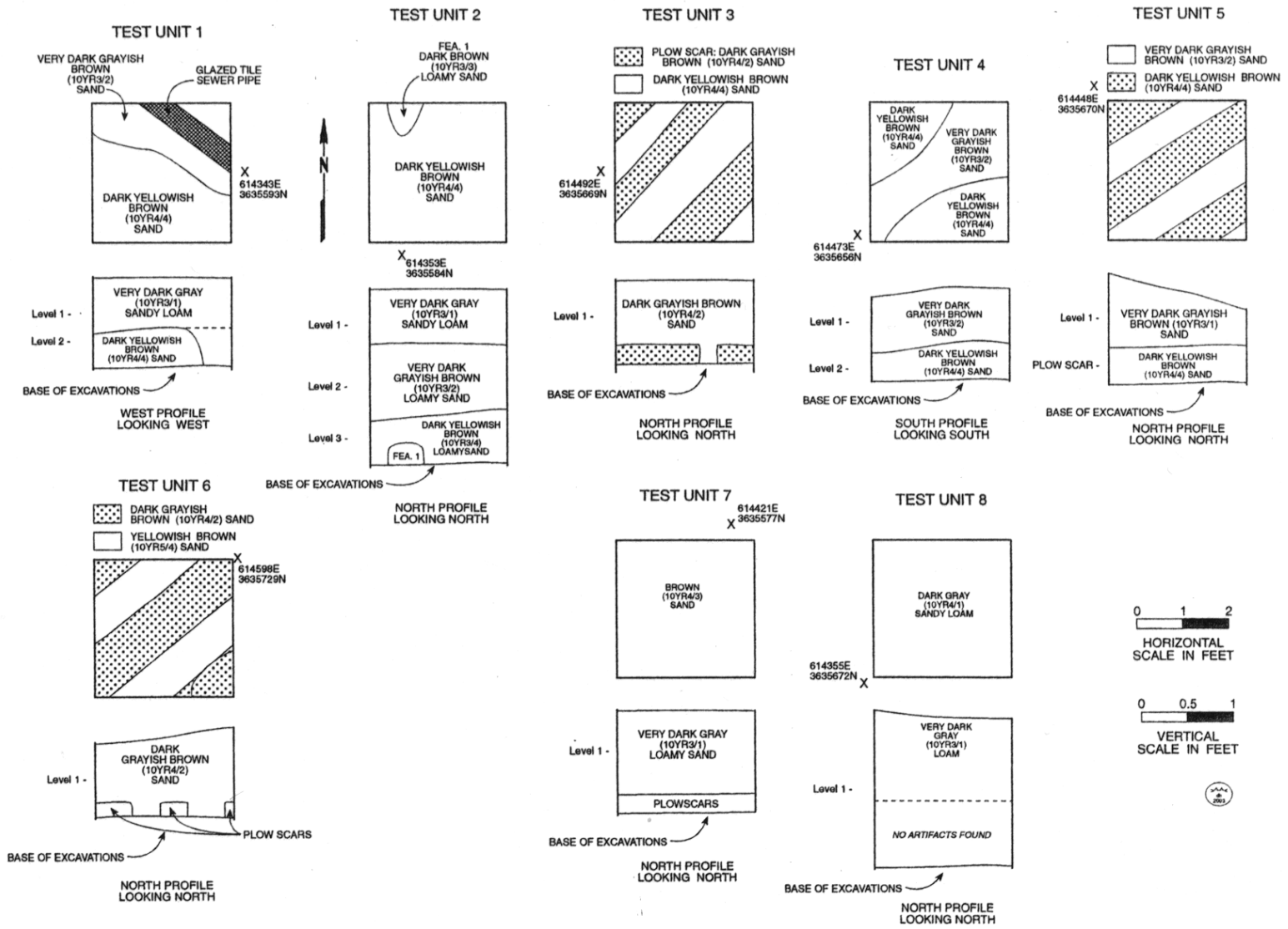

Figure 24. Plan and profile drawings of the test units at 38CH932.

Not unexpectedly Kitchen Group Artifacts dominate this collection, representing 246 specimens (or 71.7%). Just over half (53%) of these are ceramics (including Colono wares), while the remainder represent container glass.

The ceramics include relatively large numbers of Chinese porcelains, undecorated creamwares, undecorated pearlwares, and edged pearlwares. A great many other types of ceramics are present, but they are found in generally small numbers. These wares include a broad range of what archaeologists consider to be high status (porcelains, hand painted, and transfer printed) wares as well as low status (annular, edged, and later plain) ceramics. This, however, is to be expected since the shovel testing appears to have incorporated both the main settlement and also several slave areas. For example, if the Chinese porcelains are examined, all are found in the rear yard of the main house/ settlement area and none are found in the slave settlement area. In contrast, when annual and edged pearlwares and whitewares are examined, they are largely confined to the area east of the main house, at the western periphery of Locus A – an area that we believe was slave occupied. The Colono ware co-occurs with the lower status pearlware and whiteware, forming a cluster just west of the main house. But it is also found in the area just south of the main house – in a side yard area.

Table 3.
Mean Ceramic Date for Shovel Tests at 38CH932

Ceramic	Date Range	Mean Date (xi)	(fi)	fi x xi
Overglazed enameled porc	1660-1800	1730	4	6920
Underglazed blue porc	1660-1800	1730	9	15570
Lead glazed slipware	1670-1795	1733	3	5199
Jackfield	1740-1780	1760	1	1760
Clouded wares	1740-1770	1755	1	1755
Creamware, undecorated	1762-1820	1791	18	32238
Pearlware, poly hand painted	1795-1815	1805	2	3610
Pearlware, blue trans printed	1795-1840	1818	9	16362
Pearlware, edged	1780-1830	1805	11	19855
Pearlware, annular/cable	1790-1820	1805	3	5415
Pearlware, undecorated	1780-1830	1805	14	25270
Whiteware, blue trans printed	1831-1865	1848	1	1848
Whiteware, non-blue tp	1826-1875	1851	1	1851
Whiteware, poly decalcomania	1901-1950	1926	1	1926
Whiteware, undecorated	1813-1900	1860	8	14880
Yellow ware	1826-1880	1853	3	5559
Total			89	160018
Mean Ceramic Date	1798.0			

While the collection from the posited northeastern slave settlement is very small, it contains primarily plain ceramics, with a single annular specimen – again suggestive of low status wares. There is an absence of Colono ware from the shovel tests in this area, perhaps suggesting that it was constructed after the popularity (or need) for Colono had waned.

While a few eighteenth century wares, such as lead glazed slipware and Westerwald, are present, their numbers are small and a great many of characteristic types, such as delft and white salt glazed slipware, are absent. The collection primarily consists of late eighteenth and nineteenth century ceramics. Even the twentieth century assemblage is rather sparse given the late occupation of the site – no tinted glazed wares are found and only one decalcomania whiteware was recovered.

The mean ceramic date for the shovel test collections is 1798 (South 1977; Table 3). If South's bracketing technique for dating is used, the assemblage suggests a beginning date of ca. 1775 (i.e., no later than 1775) and an ending date of ca. 1830 (i.e., no earlier than 1830). When Bartovic's (1981) ceramic probability

Table 4.
Mean Ceramic Date for Test Units 1-8

Ceramic	Date Range	Mean Date (xi)	(fi)	fi x xi
Overglazed enameled porc	1660-1800	1730	3	5190
Underglazed blue porc	1660-1800	1730	5	8650
NA salt glazed stoneware	1826-1905	1866	8	14928
Westerwald	1700-1775	1738	4	6952
White salt glazed stoneware	1740-1775	1758	2	3516
Lead glazed slipware	1670-1795	1733	11	19063
Jackfield	1740-1780	1760	2	3520
Creamware, annular	1780-1815	1798	2	3596
Creamware, undecorated	1762-1820	1791	39	69849
Pearlware, blue hand painted	1780-1820	1800	7	12600
Pearlware, blue trans printed	1795-1840	1818	10	18180
Pearlware, edged	1780-1830	1805	19	34295
Pearlware, annular/cable	1790-1820	1805	14	25270
Pearlware, undecorated	1780-1830	1805	68	122740
Whiteware, blue edged	1826-1880	1853	3	5559
Whiteware, poly hand painted	1826-1870	1848	1	1848
Whiteware, blue trans printed	1831-1865	1848	4	7392
Whiteware, non-blue trans printed	1826-1875	1851	5	9255
Whiteware, annular	1831-1900	1866	4	7464
Whiteware, undecorated	1813-1900	1860	63	117180
Yellow ware	1826-1880	1853	4	7412
Total			278	504459
Mean Ceramic Date	1814.6			

contribution dating method is used we find that the shovel test data form a bell-shaped chart. Occupation, albeit light, may have begun by 1660, with the most intense occupation between 1760 and 1835. After this there was a period of decline about 1840, after which occupation was significantly reduced through 1900, at which time the level of occupation dropped again, continuing into the mid-twentieth century.

All three techniques offer surprisingly similar results. Bartovic suggests a range of 1760 to 1835, South suggests 1775 to 1830, and the mean ceramic date is 1798 (about mid-way between both approaches). This congruence of the different dating approaches leads us to have a fairly high level of confidence in the results. Nevertheless, these results pose some significant questions in terms of the historic research. These data would suggest that the height of the plantation occupation was during the late Barksdale tenure through the very late Toomer oversight. There seems to be a level of reduced activity after Toomer sells the plantation.

Test Unit Collection

When the collections from the test units are examined, there seems to be relatively little to distinguish them from the shovel test. There is, of course, considerably greater variety in the ceramics and other artifacts covered. While the shovel tests produced 279 historic artifacts, the eight test units yielded 733 specimens. Unusual or rare ceramics, such as Elers, Portobello, and Astbury were found in very small quantities. Pearlware continues to dominate the collection, although a large proportion of whiteware was found, especially in Test Unit 8 – which we believe to the in the vicinity of these 1919 structures.

The larger collection continues to yield an assemblage that is dominated by lower status annular and edged wares and a relatively low frequency of hand painted and transfer printed wares. Interestingly, the higher status ceramics are not found in the vicinity of the Youghal house, but are rather associated with the slave area to the east. This may suggest that the slaves

at this settlement were given some discarded or damaged ceramics from a main house setting elsewhere.

Otherwise, when the collections are examined we find most of the Colono wares are found in the slave settlement area – not in the vicinity of the main house. Likewise, most of the architectural materials are found associated with the main house – suggesting that the slave cabins in the field to the east of the main settlement were minimally built, probably without window glass and perhaps using pegged construction and clay chimneys (given the relatively low density of nails and brick). Most of the Activity Group Artifacts are found clustered in the vicinity of the main house, with very few being associated with the slave settlement area.

The test unit collections did produce several specimens that are temporally sensitive. For example, from Unit 8, thought to be in the vicinity of the cabins present on the 1919 map, but gone by 1943, we recovered two marked ceramics. One has the stamp of Carrollton Pottery Company, makers of semivitreous porcelain china between 1903 and ca. 1929 when they merged to form the American China Corporation (Lehner 1988:83). Another was marked by Forence Ceramics from Pasadena, California. This company manufactured ceramic jewelry and figurines between the 1930s and 1950s, although the largest production was during the 1940s (Lehner 1988:149-150). Test Unit 2 produced a light green "French square" panel bottle with a prescription line. Molded on one panel was "C.F. Panknin Charleston S.C." With additional research this druggist should be identifiable and will provide a TPQ for this particular unit.

When only the collection from these eight units is used for the mean ceramic date, the assemblage appears more recent, yielding a date of 1814.6 (Table 4). Neither South's Bracketing Technique nor Bartovic's are dramatically different – so the data still suggest a plantation which reached its zenith during the first quarter of the nineteenth century when operated by Barksdale and then Toomer.

If we examine the collection as a whole, we find that 68.2% of the assemblage represents Kitchen Group Artifacts, followed by the Architectural Group Artifacts at 27.0%. Furniture items comprise 0.2%, Tobacco items 1.3%, Clothing 0.6%, and Activities 2.7%. In general terms this pattern is most similar to the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern (Garrow 1982). Results are somewhat skewed by the low incidence of tobacco items and the relatively high proportion of Activities Group Artifacts.

To some degree we may be seeing distortion caused by the mix of items belonging to master and slave, as well as the mix of postbellum items from the main house area. Nevertheless, the ratio of kitchen to architecture, we believe, represents both the influence of the main house and better built slave cabins in close proximity, as well as the addition of the slave cabins to the northeast which may have been more ephemerally constructed (given the absence of brick and other materials from that area).

Table 5.
Prehistoric Artifacts from 38CH932

	Shovel Tests	TU 1	TU 2	TU 3	TU 4	TU 5	TU 6	Totals
Prehistoric sherds, UID	11	7		5	2	1	7	
Biface fragment, chert							1	
Siltstone flakes	2							
Quartz flakes			1					
Totals	13	7	1	5	2	1	8	37

Prehistoric Artifacts

A total of 37 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the investigations at 38CH932 (see Table 5). The sherds are all small (under 1-inch in diameter) and not suitable for additional analysis. The failure to recover larger fragments

Figure 25. Interior of Auld house showing simple mantle and unadorned plaster walls (photograph courtesy of Ms. Judy Byrd, Mount Pleasant, S.C.).

indicates that no features were being plowed out – all of the materials are almost certainly plowzone items and their small size is the result of extensive plow damage. Lithic material consists of a single fragmentary Coastal Plain chert biface and a small quantity of both local siltstone and extralocal quartz flakes.

Further Architectural Survey

Since the Youghal structure was lost to fire in 1992, we interviewed Ms. Judy Byrd, daughter of Seabrook Auld, who was born in 1938 and spent her life either in the house or living nearby. She was able to provide not only extremely clear and detailed information about the structure, but also a variety of photographs illustrating internal details.

The four-room plan was unusual for the absence of a center hall. The front parlors, connected by a cased opening, each had two side windows and a doorway to the rear stairhall and entry. Along the side and rear walls, the stair rose in three flights to the second level. The secondary rear rooms each had only one side window (note the 3-bay east and west façade in Figures 5 and 6). The two garret rooms, while plastered and finished as living space, had no fireboxes.

Interior trim was very simple, in keeping with the late-1850s construction. Walls and ceiling were plaster, and flooring was heartpine. The mantels had flat shelves and unadorned pilasters (Figure 25). A deep baseboard continued up the stair, which had turned balusters and a plain stringer (Figure 26).

A 1952 photograph shows the porch with a simple double rail, which probably had replaced an earlier balustrade (Figure 27). The steps at the center of the porch are said to have replaced the original wood steps at the west end (Figure 28).

The overall exterior appearance of the

Figure 26. View of the stairs showing deep baseboard, turned balusters and a plain stringer (photograph courtesy of Ms. Judy Byrd, Mount Pleasant, S.C.).

Figure 27. Youghal in 1952 showing original front porch configuration, but with steps moved from west to center front (photograph courtesy of Ms. Judy Byrd, Mount Pleasant, S.C.).

Fuller House is similar to the residential style favored on Charleston's Sea Islands during the antebellum era. The lateral gable roof, one-story porch, and four-room plan were consistent with the architecture of the Sea Islands, particularly as documented on Edisto Island. Even the double-parlor plan has precedents there, at Cassina Point and at Brookland (where there are also two pairs of french doors).

There is no doubt that this structure represented important architectural design features and was eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Its loss is a significant blow to our understanding of late antebellum architecture, in spite of the information that we have been able to collect. Nevertheless, the S.C. Department of Archives and History should delete this above-ground property from their inventory.

Summary

The research from 38CH932 provide a wealth of information concerning the site, its context, the architecture and artifacts present, and its research potential.

In terms of the site itself, the artifacts are found spread over an area measuring about 1,700 feet northeast-southwest by 600 feet northwest-southeast, although this includes a portion of the property which has been previously surveyed and released for development – apparently the dense remains west and southwest of the Youghal house were not noticed during the initial survey. Consequently, for the area currently under investigation, the site area is estimated to incorporate about 1,300 by 600 feet, or 17.9 acres.

Fi ure 28. Original stair configuration on the west end of the front porch (photograph courtesy Ms. Judy Byrd, Mount Pleasant, S.C.).

Artifacts are not, however, spread evenly over this very large area. While the original survey identified six different loci, we find only two site areas – and even these may blur together. The first area incorporates the site of the Youghal house, together with a distribution to the east. In terms of the historic documents, this would include the main house and the associated utility buildings and slave houses seen on the 1875 map of the property. The second area incorporates what was originally identified as Area C and this appears to be a slave settlement, again shown on the 1875 map.

The remainder of the original loci are incorporated into the main site core since there are no clear distinctions from area to area. This is at least partially the result of plowing, although we believe that the compact nature of the plantation setting is primarily responsible. When the 1875 map is examined it shows, in fact, only the two areas defined during this archaeological survey.

The historic context reveals that Christ Church was likely wealthy and profitable during the eighteenth century, but became increasingly less so during the nineteenth century. Exactly when the scales tilted against the parish is uncertain, but all the evidence suggests that the transformation from wealth to middling status was completed by 1850. Nevertheless, the historic documents reveal that plantations in Christ Church were not a monolith and archaeologists who treat them as such do so causing significant damage to the data – and our eventual interpretation of lifeways in the shadow of Charleston.

The archaeological remains suggest that this plantation was not owner occupied, at least through the eighteenth century and probably for most of the antebellum. There is no indication -- either historical or archaeological -- that Barksdale ever resided on the property. Likewise, it appears that Fuller renovated the property as a folly, rather than to create a profitable, working plantation. Subsequent owners may have resided on the tract, but their contribution to the archaeological record is so slight as to make this conclusion difficult at best. For the bulk of its history this was a plantation which likely produced moderately well, but which saw the influx of relatively development capital. In that sense it is probably representative of many of the later plantations in Christ Church Parish.

The artifacts are found in secure contexts with no evidence of deep plowing or twentieth century modifications or disturbances (outside of the immediate main house area where there is evidence of the fire and subsequent demolition). Features are present and seemingly well preserved. Faunal remains are found in several locations. A significant range of artifacts was found during this limited testing, documenting the variety of materials present.

Architecture on the site is not as well preserved as the archaeology. The main house has been lost to fire and its remains have suffered considerable post-fire modifications, first by brick salvage and later by bulldozing. The standing pump house, while it did replaced an earlier structure on the same location, was built in the late twentieth century and exhibits no research potential. The remains of the ice house continue to be of interest, in spite of our speculation that they, too, may date from the twentieth century. The absence of comparable structures and our uncertainty regarding their construction date make this structure of potential significance.

NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT

National Register Bulletin 36 (Little et al. 2000) provides a framework for the evaluation of archaeological site eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. When the archaeological site is being evaluated under Criterion D, information potential, it must meet two basic requirements:

> • The property must have, or have had, information that can contribute to our understanding of human history of any time period, and
>
> • The information must be considered important.

There are five primary steps in a Criterion D evaluation.

1. Identify the property's data set(s) or categories of archeological, historical, or ecological information.
2. Identify the historic context(s), that is, the appropriate historical and archeological framework in which to evaluate the property.
3. Identify the important research question(s) that the property's data sets can be expected to address.
4. Taking archeological integrity into consideration, evaluate the data sets in terms of their potential and known ability to answer research questions.
5. Identify the important information that an archeological study of the property has yielded or is likely to yield.

The first step has been completed and the results are provided in the previous sections. The **historical data sets** incorporate a relatively narrow range of primary documentation, largely related to land transactions. No plantation records, day books, accounts, or similar primary documents have been identified for any of the owners.

We have identified a rich and valuable reservoir of oral history (including photographic documentation) that helped us both reconstruct the Youghal structure and also those activities taking place on the property in the twentieth century. These data sets tangentially address issues of early cotton farming, but are much more closely related to dairy farming in Christ Church parish during the first half of the twentieth century and early twentieth century life in the parish.

The **archaeological data sets** are much more complete and revealing. We have found a range of plantation artifacts – ceramics, glass, architectural remains, clothing items, tobacco related items, and materials associated with the activities that place on plantations and farms. We have also recovered faunal remains from many of the test units, indicating that such remains have been preserved at the site. Several potential features have been identified and the agricultural activities at the site are limited, suggesting that other features may be preserved.

The archaeological research has also produced a small range of prehistoric remains, largely Early to Middle Woodland pottery and several lithics. These remains have been found in plowzone contexts and we have limited or no

expectation of recovering prehistoric features given the sparse remains and absence of any clear concentrations. As a result, the prehistoric remains are not further evaluated in this study.

Previous research has also briefly outlined the **context** of this plantation, especially in Christ Church Parish. It appears to fall into a middling class – not representing the wealthiest planters, but also clearly not in the classification of some of the very smallest planters of the parish (see, for example, Trinkley and Hacker 1996). Moreover, this research reveals that Christ Church itself represents a unique place in the history of Charleston County. Initially a very wealthy parish, its economic footing began slipping sometime in the early nineteenth century, so that by 1860 it was clearly less attractive than nearby Charleston District areas such as Edisto or James Island, although clearly preferable to Goose Creek. Within this economic setting of the plantation owner there are the "players" on antebellum plantations, especially the African American slaves.

There is a twentieth century context as well. Fick (1992) briefly outlines some of the issues in the county-wide historical and architectural survey. These involve contexts of agriculture (1900-1915) and agricultural depression, Great Depression, and New Deal (1915-1941) with a focus on dairy farming.

These **data sets may address a range of questions** posed by the contexts. Our review of the historic data sets and historic context suggests that the information available from this site is limited to oral history – there are, for example, no farm or dairy records. Additional oral history, however, may be able to incorporate information on tenancy, rate of pay, farm operations, the commissary thought to exist on the plantation, and the lifeways of both black and white residents in rural Christ Church parish.

The archaeological data sets are sufficient to address questions relating to the artifact patterns and perhaps settlement pattern of African American slaves on the plantation during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. There may also the potential to address changes in lifeways as ownership of the tract changed. In particular we are perplexed at the occupation range suggested by the artifacts and what this may tell us of plantation activities (especially since the historic documents are so silent regarding activities by Toomer on the tract).

Let's examine two specific issues. The 1875 map reveals a series of five structures in an arc-shaped arrangement approximately 600 to 1,000 feet east of the main house. Our shovel testing in this area reveals a relatively low density scatter of remains. In fact, absent this map, it would be easy to dismiss this scatter, arguing that the density is so low as to make the site area unworthy of additional investigation. Yet we know that this map is very accurate – and that the arrangement is a classic slave settlement pattern. This alone presents questions of great interest. What was happening in this portion of the field? Why are these slave structures so vaguely represented (nearly invisible) in the archaeological record?

Another issue worthy of consideration is the posited ice house in the main settlement. The oral history takes this structure back to at least the 1930s (and perhaps earlier), attributing its function to that of cold storage. The presence of hard Portland cement mortar is certainly twentieth century, but we can't determine, at this stage of investigation, whether this represents original construction (perhaps placing the structure's construction at the time that the dairy business began) or if it represents repointing in the twentieth century (perhaps during one of the several renovation episodes documented for the main house). Given the lack of information we have about both nineteenth and twentieth century low country plantation out buildings, this structure presents a unique opportunity to learn more about an otherwise unknown building type (we have been able to document this structure type at only three other plantations – one in the Cape Romain vicinity,

Figure 29. Ice house at Oakland Plantation, site 175-0001 (photograph courtesy S.C. Department of Archives and History).

one at 38CH321 where archaeological study was conducted [Trinkley1985], and the other at nearby Oakland; Figure 29).

Turning to the **issue of integrity**, we believe that the data sets are well preserved. For example, in terms of the historic documentation (especially oral history), Ms. Judy Byrd was a very careful observer and today is quite accurate in her recollections. We have not yet spoken to her brother – or to any of the area's black residents who are likely to remember the farm. Yet we know that additional individuals are alive and living in the Hamlin community. Expanding our knowledge base, especially of the local black community, may provide a variety of unexpected results. For example, at this moment we have no information on where those working at Youghal were buried. It may be that this information remains alive in the black community, but they have simply not been involved in the process.

The archaeological testing, as previously discussed, has revealed a relatively shallow plow zone and no indication of deep plowing or subsoiling. Several features were found. The ice house remains are intact from the ground level down. Further indications of long-term site stability are provided by the compilation of maps and aerial images that reveal stable land-use activities.

It is also appropriate, in this discussion of integrity, to point out that these plantation sites are increasingly rare commodities in Christ Church parish. Using primarily period maps and plats, we have identified only one other plantation within a mile of Youghal – the Porcher or Oakland Plantation. Within 2 miles there are three additional plantation settlements – two for Hamlin and one whose owner is unknown. And within 3 miles we add only five additional plantations. Two of these, Boone Hall or McCants (Pinckney) are preserved. One (that of James Hibben) has been heavily modified by development, and two (to the north) have owners who are not identified. Consequently, Youghal is one of a very small sample of plantations surviving in this part of Christ Church.

Finally, what **important information** may 38CH932 provide? We hope that some indication of this has already been provided, but specifically, we believe that work should focus on four areas:

- The ice house, where an examination should provide information on its origin and function, providing important comparative information for future studies.
- The slave row at the east edge of the site, where an examination should

provide information on its date range and the life ways of those living there. Research there should also address why the site has such a low archaeological visibility.

- The more modern slave row situated immediately east of the main house, where research will provide comparative data for the older slave settlement.
- The area immediately southwest of the main house, where testing has revealed concentrations of artifacts, shell, and brick. Research in this area may provide information on additional, unrecorded structures.

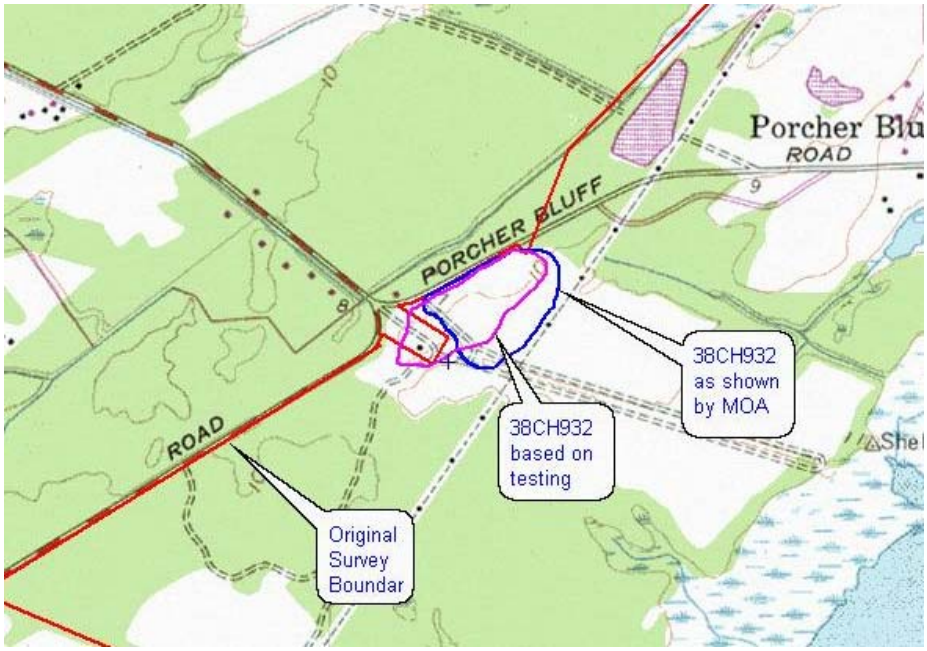

Figure 30. Portion of the Fort Moultrie USGS showing the site boundaries identified during this research. Scale is 1:2,400 (1 inch to 2,000 feet).

Turning to historic documentation, including additional oral history, this research should focus on two topics:

- The collection of additional oral history from the Auld family and neighbors. This information will provide the perspective of relatively wealthy white land owners during the first half of the twentieth century in Christ Church Parish.
- The collection of additional oral history from African Americans in the vicinity of the Hamlin community. Their perspective will provide a different dimension to the history of Youghal and will likely provide information not available from the owners and operators of the farms.

It may be important to briefly explain why we feel that these topics are considered significant. We don't believe that there is any question concerning the legitimacy or importance of the contribution oral history makes to scholarly research. Yet we can understand that there may be some hesitation since these topics focus on the twentieth century.

The time period under consideration is from ca. 1905 to 1940. We are rapidly losing those individuals with the ability to remember and accurate describe the daily activities of that time period. To place this discussion firmly in the context of the Youghal property and the Auld family, when the original study was conducted 16 years ago, there was the opportunity to consult with both Seabrook Auld and his wife, Marguerit. They lived on the property during the entire period of the dairy operation and while Isaac Auld died in 1923, Seabrook was an adult during the last five to eight years of the cotton farming operation. As a result, he would have been able to provide first hand accounts of a time period in the farm's history for which we

have no primary historic documentation. However, Seabrook Auld died in 1994 and his wife died in 2002 – leaving us with second generation family members. The same is regrettably true for the African American community. There, however, we find the additional pressure of development and the displacement of families that might be able to contribute to our understanding of the early farming activities in this section of Christ Church Parish. If this information isn't collected now, we will lose this tie with the past.

Of course, it may be argued that the information itself isn't worthy of recordation – that there are alternative means to achieve the same goals. We have found this not to be the case. There are no primary historic documents for the Auld's activities. While there may be records at Coburg Dairy, they will provide only baseline economic data concerning dairying activities – they won't provide daily accounts or detailed information on how that particular dairy operated. Moreover, even this level of information is missing for the Auld's cotton farming since we don't know to whom he sold his cotton.

And while there are historic documents available for larger operations, our brief overview of Christ Church's Twentieth Century history indicate they are not directly comparable to farms like Youghal. Likewise, consulting agricultural pamphlets and handbooks provide only information on what ought to be done or on what the "average" farmer was doing – not on what was actually done by small, independent farmers.

Perhaps this information simply isn't worth recording or retaining. This, of course, goes to the fundamental issue of what history is worthy of preservation. The discipline as a whole has gotten beyond the idea that only the history of wealthy and notable should be retained and increasingly historians are focusing on the average person. Perhaps the best recent example of this in South Carolina is Amelia Wallace Vernon's oral history of rice cultivation in the Pee Dee area (Vernon 1993).

In sum, there is no available source that can provide the quantity or quality of information concerning twentieth century activities at Youghal that would be available from oral history. With increasing time we will lose this opportunity to record something of this past time.

There are several areas where we are not recommending additional investigations and it is important to make these areas explicit.

- We are not proposing any investigation of the prehistoric components at the site. They are sparse, poorly defined, and lack integrity. Heavily impacted by subsequent historic occupation, they are unable to make any significant contribution to our understanding of prehistoric lifeways, settlement patterns, subsistence, or typology.
- Likewise, we do not believe that archaeological investigations are appropriate for the main house. While there are a number of research questions that the house might have addressed concerning construction and late antebellum lifeways, its destruction coupled with heavy twentieth century occupation make these questions difficult, perhaps impossible, to address.
- We are not proposing investigation of the ca. 1919 structures (probably tenant houses) built at the north edge of the site during the twentieth century. They had a very short lifespan and shovel testing revealed a low density of remains.
- Investigation of the various plantation outbuildings (with the exception of the ice house) does not seem appropriate since the questions they can address are limited and constrained by both heavy twentieth century occupation and intentional demolition.

- No additional search for primary historical documents is being proposed since this initial study suggests that additional research is unlikely to be cost-effective. This limits our ability to address historical questions associated with the plantation's early operation under the Barksdale family.

In sum, we are recommending 38CH932 as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, but we are restricting the scope and nature of the research questions appropriate for the site. The following section will outline our recommended approach for data recovery, allowing the tract to afterwards be freed for development.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the previous section we recommended 38CH932 eligible for the National Register under Criterion D and proposed two broad areas of additional research. The first was the compilation of oral history relating to the site (focusing on two topics) and the second was limited data recovery (focusing on two areas of the site and four topics).

In this section we will outline a recommended data recovery plan to accomplish these recommendations.

Oral History

We have recommended that the central topic should be the operation of the Auld farm during the period from 1905 to about 1940. Within this general topic there are, of course, a range of sub-topics: agricultural and dairying activities, lifeways, pay and work conditions, housing, and local market activities. We have also specified that the view is likely to be different between white farm owners/operators (or their families) and African American workers (and their families).

The most difficult aspect of any oral history project, however, is not devising topics and questions, but rather finding people both willing and able to discuss the concerns intelligently and with validity (see Allen and Montell 1981). In this case we have been fortunate to find the daughter of the property owner, Ms. Judy Byrd, and she is an excellent individual to speak with. She is focused, interested in telling her story, and has an excellent memory of places and events on the farm. We have only scratched the surface of her account and she has already recommended several other people who would have the ability to add further information. In terms of the African American community, Ms. Byrd has maintained at least a few ties to those who worked on the farm. In addition, we have conducted much research in the Mount Pleasant area and have our own African American informants who would be willing to provide introductions to allow access into what is sometimes a very closed community. Consequently, access is not a significant issue.

We believe that two people can conduct the oral history over the course of two weeks. An additional one week will be necessary to weave the results together and present an integrated view of the research questions (as well as, where possible, to verify oral accounts). This represents a very minimal expense.

Archaeological Data Recovery

While we have identified a range of historical topics that require additional investigation, none are appropriate for further study as part of this proposed research.

We are not recommending any additional documentary research since we believe that those sources likely to provide pertinent information have been exhausted. For example, both county RMC records and McCrady Plats have been examined, various agricultural and population census data have been researched, and family histories have been explored. We did not identify any sources of plantation records or accounts. There *always* remains the potential that additional sources may exist *somewhere*, but we do not believe that additional time in documentary research will be fruitful.

Likewise, as explained earlier, we are not recommending any additional archaeological investigation of the main Youghal house that burned in 1992. We do not

believe that archaeological investigations are likely to make significant contributions to our understanding of the house, when it was constructed, its floor plan, or the lifeways of those who lived there prior to the twentieth century.

Our archaeological investigations will focus on four distinct plantation areas. Each is briefly discussed below, providing a broad overview of the research we recommend and how that work might be productively completed.

The Ice House

Research at the ice house would include two 5-foot units, one on the interior of the structure and another on the outside, abutting the foundation, preferably at the doorway. These units will accomplish several goals. Most fundamentally they will provide information on the brickwork and how the structure was built: what's the depth of the foundation, is a spread foundation used, how are the brick laid up, and what type of mortar is present? The excavations will also contribute an artifact assemblage from within the structure and also from the immediate doorway (which may represent items tossed out of the building). These artifacts may help address questions regarding not only the structure's function, but also when it was constructed.

We are fortunate that these excavations – and the resulting artifacts – can be readily compared to those recovered by Chicora excavations at a very similar structure on the Sanders Plantation, also in Christ Church Parish (see Trinkley 1985:37, 40-41, 59 for a discussion of the excavation of the interior and doorway of this structure). The investigations at Youghal would double our excavated sample and improve our understanding of this building style.

Investigations in this area should require only three days.

Area Southwest of the Youghal House

Our shovel testing revealed a concentration of artifacts, shell, and brick southwest of the Youghal house (see Figures 19, 20, and 21 for this location). While the remains in this area do include specimens clearly relating to the twentieth century occupation of the structure, there are other items that appear to pre-date the house. We believe that this area may represent the location of an antebellum structure, perhaps a kitchen or other, unrecognized outbuilding.

Investigations here should include the excavation of up to three 10-foot units to expose a larger area in a search for recognizable features, as well as provide a larger sample of artifacts. These units will be placed based on additional shovel testing of an area measuring 150 by 150 feet, to be conducted at 25 foot intervals.

This work should require five days of field time.

Slave Houses Close to the Main Dwelling

The 1875 map reveals four structure 100 to 300 feet east and southeast of the main house. We believe that several of these (perhaps all) are slave structures based on the shovel testing. Photographs suggest that one survived into the twentieth century and that the structures were of the "Edisto style."

We doubt that archaeological investigations at this site will be able to address significant architectural issues, but we do believe that additional study can provide a range of artifacts for comparison and contrast to the slave settlement further to the east, perhaps revealing a difference in status. To accomplish this we would like to avoid the structure that is known to be occupied into the twentieth century and, instead, explore one which was more quickly abandoned in the postbellum.

Investigations here will begin with shovel or auger testing at 20 foot intervals over an area measuring 100 by 200 feet – incorporating most of the slave settlement area. We hope that these 66 tests will better allow us to identify specific structure areas, thereby guiding the placement of two to three 10-foot units (placed based on artifact density that excludes twentieth century remains).

At the conclusion of this work, we propose to mechanically strip at least one small area associated with the settlement to determine if architectural features can be identified.

This work should require two days for the auger testing, four days for the unit excavation, and one day for the mechanical stripping.

Slave Houses East of the Main House

The final phase of investigations will involve a combination of hand excavation and mechanical stripping in the area of the slave settlement shown on the 1875 map about 600 to 1,000 feet to the east.

Here we anticipate beginning with the available shovel test data and laying in a series of five 10-foot units in different site areas. Investigations here, too, will begin with shovel or auger testing at 20 foot intervals over an area measuring 100 by 200 feet.

The recovery of architectural remains will be a bonus, but the goal of these units will be to collect larger assemblages of artifacts from several probable structure areas.

Afterwards we anticipate mechanically stripping several areas to look for architectural evidence. We should note that the relatively sparse vegetation in this area (all second growth) enhances mechanical stripping efforts. Since brick remains have been very sparse in this area, we believe that the structures were ephemerally constructed using pegged construction, short piers, and log and clay chimneys. We admit that this would be exceptional, considering the prevailing wisdom that such structures were abandoned in favor of more conventional building styles during the reform movement of the early nineteenth century. However, examples of this building type are found into the twentieth century in the South Carolina low country.

Not only would this research provide answers specific to this plantation, but it would provide information on an architectural style that is otherwise not well documented archaeologically.

These investigations would require about two days for the auger testing, seven days for the unit excavations, followed by perhaps two to three days for the mechanical stripping.

Feature Excavation

Features identified during the course of unit or block excavation will either be bisected with one-half excavated or fully excavated, depending on the nature of the feature and the types of artifacts present. For all features a sample suitable for water flotation will be collected and processed.

Since it is impossible to project the quantity or nature of features to be identified in stripping operations, the field investigator will determine if sampling needs to be undertaken. We do not, for example, anticipate the excavation of redundant features, such as shallow pits with evidence of little organic material or bone or postholes. Nor will be fully excavate wall trench features, since their fill often contains few items suitable for dating. Unique features, or features which evidence dark, organic fill, abundant artifacts, or animal bone, however, will be excavated. Samples will be retained from these features for water flotation. All exposed features, whether completely excavated or not, will be mapped.

Analysis and Report Production

Since this work would be conducted under an existing OCRM Memorandum of Agreement, once the excavations are complete and a quick synthesis of the investigations is prepared and reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Office, development work on the project tract could move forward.

A full report, however, would still be required and might take upwards of six months to produce. However, as mentioned above, the development could proceed during this period of cataloging, analyzing, and report writing.

Mechanical Stripping and Site Access

The most cost-effective approach is for the developer to provide the equipment and operator for the mechanical stripping. The equipment required is a tracked hoe with a cutting bar welded across the bucket teeth to produce a clean floor cut.

The developer has already conducted much bush hogging to allow access to the fields heavily grown up in second growth over the past 16 years. If the data recovery is conducted within the near future, no additional vegetative clearing will be necessary.

Research Questions

The field investigations will focus on ?? research questions:

- At the "ice house" we will document construction methods and artifact disposal in an effort to determine the function of this structure. We will be able to compare and contrast recovered materials to excavations similar in scope and techniques conducted at the Sander's Plantation, also in Christ Church Parish.

- Excavations southwest of the Youghal House will search for evidence of an unrecognized structure in this area, perhaps a kitchen. Failing to identify a structure, our efforts will be directed toward explaining what appears to be particularly dense, and early, refuse disposal in this area.

- Immediately east of the main house there was a row slave that was spatially distinct from that interpreted to be for "field hands" further to the east. Excavations in this area will collect specimens suitable for comparison to those from the more eastern settlement. We believe that this settlement, because of its close proximity to the main settlement, is more likely to have been more closely controlled by the owner.

- Further to the east is what we believe to the field hand settlement – and area where there also was far less postbellum activity. Investigations here will strive to not only document structural remains, but also to collect specimens allowing comparisons to the more western slave settlement (discussed above). In particular, we believe that this settlement is more likely to have allowed greater freedom of African American expressions, given its distance from the main settlement.

- Finally, we will make an effort to compare and contrast this assemblage – from an absentee owned plantation – with plantations in Christ Church of a similar date range that were owner occupied.

Summary

Should data recovery of 38CH932 be necessary, we have laid out a recovery plan that would include approximately three weeks of oral history and five weeks for the archaeological data recovery (running concurrently). A management summary could be produced within a week of the project's

completion. The SHPO should be expected to require 4 weeks for review and comment. From initiation of the project to when development activities can commence within the bounds of the archaeological site, therefore, will require 10 weeks.

If the decision is made to green space the site, estimated to cover an area of about 15 acres, then it will be necessary to remove the construction debris that have been placed on the site. It will also be necessary to inform SCE&G that they may access their power lines only during dry weather (unless an emergency exists). In other words, green spacing will require that the property be managed for the long-term preservation of the archaeological site and no development or construction activities may take place on the site.

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